BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules instituted for the guidance of British Vessel visiting the Persian Gulf, and to announce that, if the Commander of any such Vessel shall fail to conform to these rules, he will forfeit all claims to the interference or good offices of the British Political Officers in the Persian Gulf in his behalf.

Rules for the guidance of Vessels carrying a British Pass and Flag to the Persian Gulph.

On the arrival of a British Vessel in Bushire roads, an immediate report is to be made to the Resident in writting of the same together with the date of sailing from her original port, and any others she may have touched at on her voyage. All packets and letters addressed to the Residency are to be forwarded along with the above report.

2d. Three days previously to the date fixed for the departure of any British Vessel from Bushire, a report in writing of the same is to be made to the Resident. In the event of its not being the intention of the Commander to remain three days, this report is to be made on the day of arrival.

3d. Previously to any British Vessels leaving Bushire, a Copy of the manifest of the Cargo imported, and one of the Cargo exported is to be furnished to the Resident.

4th. In the event of a dispute arising between the Commander of any British Vessels, and any of the Native Merchants of Bushire, and both parties consenting to refer the matter to the Resident, the decision of [redacted] as to the most [redacted] arranging the disa- [redacted] obligatory upon the [redacted] making the reference.

5th. In the event of any complaints being made against the Commander or any of the crew of a British Vessel by any of the inhabitants of Bushire the Commander is to be guided by the opinion of the Resident as to the measures to be adopted in consequence.

6th. In the event of any British Vessel purposing to touch at any of the ports on the Arabian coast between Barka and the mouth of the river Euphrates an intimation of the same in writing is to be previously made to the Resident, and the Commander of the Vessel is to be guided entirely by the residents opinion.

7th. All British Vessels entering the Inner Roads of Bushire to pay the Established pilotage according to the rates sanctioned by the Government.

8th. The Commander of the British Vessels to be guided by the Customs of the Port in respect to the receipt and delivery of Cargo.

9th. The conveyance of the public Packets from the Residency and giving a receipt for the same to be obligatory upon the Commanders of all British Vessels visiting Bushire.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle,
8th July, 1831. [73]

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FINANCE.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to republish for general information, the following Advertisement issued by the Supreme Government, under date the 7th ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH, JUNE 1831.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of 4 per Cent. per Annum, subject to the Provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited Bills for Arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes and all authorized Public Demands will be received as Cash at par.

3. The several Paymasters of the Army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively, to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General, which Drafts shall be received by the Several Officers abovementioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow Rupees will be received where respectively Current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay Rupees at the rate 106½ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and all Subscriptions in those Currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned Currency all Acknowledgements for the receipt of Money into this Loan shall be expressed.

5. The several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgements in the following Form, for all Sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby Acknowledge that A. B. has this "day paid into the Hon'ble Company's Trea "sury the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees "for which he is entitled to receive a Promis "sory Note, bearing Interest from the 1st May "1832, of the tenor and subject to the condi "tions specified in the Advertisement published "in the Government Gazette of the 9th June, "1831, and intermediately the same Interest "from the date of this Acknowledgement to the "30th April, 1832."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William, in the following Form:

"*Fort William, the 1st May*, 1832.

"Promissory Note at 4 per Cent. for Calcutta "Sicca Rupees

"The Governor General in Council does "hereby acknowledge to have received from "A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees "as a Loan to the Honble the United "Company of Merchants of England trading to "the East Indies, and does hereby promise for "and on behalf of the said United Company, "to repay the said Loan by paying the said "sum of Sicca Rupees "to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at "the General Treasury at Fort William, after "the expiration of Three Months Notice "of payment to be given by the Governor General in Council in the Government Gazette, "and to pay the interest accruing on the said "sum of Sicca Rupees "at the rate of Four per Cent. per "Annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said "A. B. his Executors or Administrators, until "the expiration of Three Months after such "notice of payment as aforesaid, when the "amount of Interest due will be payable with "the Principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment "at the period appointed for the discharge of "the Note) all further Interest shall cease."

"Signed by the Authority of the Governor General in Council,"

"*Secy. to the Govt.*"

"Accountant General's Office,
Registered as No. of ."

7. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay, and the several Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes free of every expense whatever, after payment of the broken Interest to the 30th of April 1832, inclusive, which will be discharged at any period between that date and the date of Subscription.

8. Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an Order for the payment of Interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them under the Signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such Order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note, the Interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said Order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the Signature of Himself or his Deputy.—A similar course will be followed mutatis mutandis in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the Interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras, 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The Proprietors of Acknowledgements who may desire to have the Interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange thereof to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the Interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

11. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be Renewed or Sub-divided except by the Accountant General. But the Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being Renewed or Sub divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the Renewal and Sub division of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

12. None of the Promissory Notes issued under the Provisions of this Advertisement, shall be advertised for payment or discharged without the consent of the Parties holding the same, before the 1st of May, 1834, and after that date no greater amount of the said Notes than 1½ Crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

13. The said Notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register—that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the Notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprized in prior advertisemenst may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized, to apply for payment.

It is also Notified, that the Holders of the Notes of the Loans of 1825-26 and 1829-30, land of that Class of the Loan of 1823 next liable to payment, viz. from No. 2241 to 2720 inclusive, will be allowed the option of transfer to the said 4 per Cent. Loan, with the advantage of anticipation of Interest in a Cash payment to be made at the General Treasury at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the time of Transfer up to the 30th April, 1832.

Published By Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Officiating Sect. to the Govt.

A true Copy G. A. BUSHBY,
Officiating Sect. to the Govt.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1831. [45]

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Lieut. T. M. Fraser, late Aid-de-Camp, Bombay.
1 Joao Antonio de Cruz.
1 Adinjee Parsee, Merchant.
1 Lieut. A. S. Williams, H. C.s Bombay Marine.
1 Jewba. Suckojee, care of Ragoba Sadasewjee, Head Clerk in the Adalut.

F. BOURCHIER,
BOMBAY, *Post Mr. Genl.*
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
8th July, 1831. [57]

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE,

ON Tuesday the 12th, (instead of Monday the 4th, as was announced) of July, will be performed Colman's admired comedy of

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office, on Monday, the 11th, and Tuesday, the 12th of July.

Boxes....Rs.	6	Upper Boxes....Rs.	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

(58)

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER the Superintendance of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee the undermentioned Lots of ground with substantial and commodious dwelling Houses will be sold by public Auction, on Monday 25th July, between one and two o'clock P. M. by Messrs. Firth Bomanjee and Co. at the Artillery Mess House, at Matoongha, Sunnuds under the signature of the Collector of Bombay will be transferred to the respective purchasers on the payment for each respecture Lot being made.

1st. Lot. The very superior Building lately occupied as the Mess Room of the Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair and eligible as a dweling House, with commodious outhouses, with the lot of Ground attached on which it stands, containing in Square measurement 47,312 Square yards or 788 Burgahs and 32 Square yards, more or less.

2nd. Lot. another piece of Garden or Batty Ground adjoining that No. 1 containing Square measurement 1028 Burgas 34 yards more or less.

3rd. Lot. Another piece of the same kind of Ground adjoining the two last lots of Square measurement 559 Burgas 53 yards more or less.

4th. Lot. A dwelling House on the Surree Road with rather more than 70,000 Square yards of ground. The inclosed part (about 28,000 yards) held on a renewable lease at a rent of Rupees 15 3 0 per annum and the remainder at a perpetual quit rent of one Rupee per annum.

5th. Lot A portion of Batty Ground measuring 69,000 Square yards more or less with a road access forming part of the late Artillery parade ground, held at a quit rent of one Rupee per annum.

6th. Lot. A good dwelling House consisting of separate sitting and sleeping Bungalows &c. adjoining the late Artillery Mess House with good cultivatable ground attached $\frac{1}{144}\frac{1}{0}$ feet in depth from the high road and 178 feet broad on the western side giving on Area of 38,001 Square yards or 633 Burgas, more or less.

7th. Lot. A piece of Batty or Garden Ground adjoining Lot 6 begining $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{0}\frac{2}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the main road and running to the depth of $\frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{7}\frac{3}{8}$ feet with a width of 180 feet on the Western side; giving an Area of Square yards 26,530 or 442 Burgas, more or less.

8th. Lot. An excellent, substantial dwelling House with Stable and outhouse, and good cultivaeable Ground attached, running $\frac{1}{1}\frac{4}{5}\frac{3}{2}\frac{0}{8}$ feet in depth from the main road and having a width of 270 feet on the Western side giving an Area of 38,649 Square yards or 644 Burgas, more or less.

9th. Lot. A Bungalow in good repair with the compound on which it stands $\frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{4}\frac{9}{4}$ feet by 141 feet giving an Area of $\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{4}$ 34,08 Square yards or 56 Burgas, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 15 per Cent, when the Lot is knocked down and payment for the same to be made within one month of the day of sale, when all the requisite Title Deeds, of the Property will be made over in the event of failure, of these conditions the deposit is to be considered forfeited and a resale liable to take place. [71]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3. [61]

જાહેર નામુ

તોપખાંનાના રીજમીટનુ રોજનુ જમણ ને બાબત પંચકે તેની મારફતે આ કેઠલ લખેલી જમીન મજકુત ને ખાંબી રેહેવાનાં ઘરો થુધાં શ્રી માટુગા મધે તોપખાંનાના લોઢાનુ રોજનુ જમણ થાએછે ને ઘરની પાશેનુ ફરીથ બમંનજી વીગરે પાશેથી શોમવારે તારીખ ૨૫ જુલાઇએ બપોરે એક બેએ વાગતાં ઉઘાડા લીલામ માં વેચી જશે ને લેણાર ધણી પોત પોતાની જમીનનો પઇશો આપાથી શ્રી મુબઇના કલેટર શાહેબની શરી થુધાં શનંધોછે તે તેના નામ ઉપર નોધામાં આવશે *

૧—પેહેલુ એજે શારી નાંમી હવેલી ૧ જેમાં હાલ શ્રી માટુગામાના તોપખાંનાના લોઢનુ રોજ જમવાનુ થાએછે ને શારી શમારાવેલી તથા ઉઘાડી રેહેવાના ઘર પરમાંણે ને શારાં તેના લગતાં બીજાં ઘરો તથા તેની જમીન શાઠે તેની શંચોરશ ગણત શુમાર ૪૭૩૧૨ શંચોરશ વાર તેના બડધા ૭૮૮૩૨ શંચોરશ વાર *

૨—ખેતર તથા વાડીની જમીન ઉપરની કલંમ ૧ ની પાશેની તેની શંચોરશ ગણત આશરે બડગા ૧૦૨૮૩૪ વાર *

૩—તેજ પરમાંણે બીજી જમીન કલંમ ૨ ની પાશેની તેની શંચોરશ ગણત આશરે બડગા ૫૫૮ વાર ૫૩ *

૪—રેહેવાનુ ઘર ૧ શીવરીના રશતા ઉપરનુ તેની શંચોરશ ગણત વાર ૭૦૦૦૦ ઉપરછે જમીન શુધાં તથા વાર ૨૮૦૦૦ આશરેમાં વાડકરીછે તેની બોલી કેવીછે જે તેનુ લાકુ રૂા ૧૫૧૧૧ ૨૦ વરશે આપવુ ને મુદત થઆપછી પટો કેરવાવીછ લેવોને બાકી જમીન જે રહી તેનુ લાકુ દર વરશે રૂા ૧ આપીને હમેશા વાપરવી *

૫—ખેતરની જમીન તેનુ ગણીત આશરે વાર ૬૮૦૦૦ હજાર શંચોરશને પેહેલા તોપખાંનાના લોઢાની પરેડીની જગા ઉપર જવાનો રશતોછે તે શુધાં તેનુ લાકુ વરશ ૧ નો રૂા ૧ પરમાંણે *

૬—એક શાકુ રેહેવાનુ ઘર તેમાં બેશવાનો તથા શુવાનો બંગલો જુદોછે પેહેલાંના તોપખાંનાના લોઢાનુ જમવાનુ ઘરછે તેની પાશેનુ તથા શારી વાવવાની જગાછે તે શાથે તે પણ તેના લગતીછે તે પાદશાહી રશતાથી ૧૪૮૦ ફુટ ઉડી ને પશ્ચમ દશા ૧૫૪૦ ઉપર ફુટ ૧૭૮ પોહોલી બધી મલીને આશરે વાર ૩૮૦૦૧ શંચોરશ તેના બડગા ૬૩૩ *

૭—વાડી અથવા ખેતર કરવાની જગો ઉપરની કલંમ છટીની લગતી વચલા રશતાથી પરથંમ ૩૧૨/૩૦૪॥ ફુટ ને ૧૨૨૩/૧૨૨૮ ફુટ ઉડીને પછંમ દશા ઉપર એકશોને રૂશી ફુટ પોહોલી બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૨૬૫૩૦ તેના બડગા ૪૪૨

૮—એક શાકુ મજબુત રેહેવાનુ ઘર તથા તબેલા તથા બીજાં ઘરો તથા શારી વાવવાની જમીની તે શાથે લગતીછે તે વચલા રશતાથી ૧૫૩૦/૧૫૨૮ ફુટ ઉડીછે ને પછંમ દશા ઉપર ફુટ ૨૭૦ પોહોલીછે બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૩૮૬૪૮ તેના બડગા ૬૪૪ *

૯—બંગલો ૧ શારો શમરાવેલો વાડા શાથે ૧૨૯॥॥/૧૪૪॥॥ ફુટ બીતે ૧૪૧ ફુટ શુધી બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૩૪૦૮ તેના બડગા ૫૬ *

વેચવાની બોલી

જગીઆ વેચાથી લેતાંવારે ૮પા ૧૫ પરમાંણે આંનાંમત આપવાને વેચાથી લીધા દાકાડાથી માશા ૧ માં તેના પછશા આપાથી તે જગોના બધા કારણશર મજત પતર આપાં જશે ને એ પરમાંણે નકી ચલિતો તે ટકા આપેલો જશે ને કરીતે જગો વેચાશે *

जाहिरनामा

तोफखान्याचे रिजिमेंट यास नित्य जेवणाविसिचे पंव त्यावे हातुन ह्या खालिं लिहिलेल्या जमिनी मजबुत आणी विस्तिर्ण राहावयाचे घरांसुद्धां माटुंग्यामधे तोफखान्या संबंधि लोकांचें नित्य भोजन घरा नजिक फिरथ बमंनजी वगैरे याकडुन प्रसीध्य लेलावांत वीकल्या जातील आणि जें खरिद करीतील त्याणि आपआपल्या जमिनिचा 'पैका दिल्हानंतर मुंबैतिल कालेकटर साहेबाच्या सहिसुद्धां सनदा आहेत त्या त्यांचा नावावर चढविल्या जातिल

१ बहुत नामी हवेलि येक ज्यांत सांप्रत माटुग्यांतिल तोफखान्या संबंधी लोकांचे नित्य जेवण होत आहे ती चांगली उागडुगी केलेली आणि उघडि राहावयाचे घरा प्रमाणे आणि त्याचा लगती चांगलीं इतर घरें व त्याचा जमिनी त्यासुद्धां त्याची समचौरस मोजणि सुमार ४७३१२ समचौरस वार कीवा ७८८ बउगे आणि ३२ समचौरस वार

२ बागा इति कीवा जिराईति जमिन येक सदरहु १ कलमा जवलवी त्याचो समचौरस मोजणि सुमार १०२८ बउगे आणि ३४ वार

३ त्याच प्रमाणे दुसरि जमीन सदरहु २ कलमा जवलचि त्याची समचौरस मोजणि सुमार ५५९ बउगे आणि वार ५३

४ राहावयाचे घर सिवरीच्या रस्त्यावर ७०००० व समचौरस वार जमिनि सुद्धा आणि सुमार २८०० वार कुडुन घेतली आहे तिची बोली असी आहेकी तिचे भाडें रूो १५॥॥ प्रतिवर्षासदे उन मुदतिवर पट्टा फीरउन घ्यावा आणि बाकी राहीली तीचे भाडे दर वर्षसि रूो १ देउन सतत वापरावी

५ जीराइती जमिन तिची मोजणि सुमार ६९००० समचौरस वार आणि माजी तोफखान्या समंधी लोकांस परेडीचे जाग्यावर जायाचा रस्ता आहे त्यासुधां तिचें भाडें दर वर्षसि रूो १ प्रमाणे

६ येक चागले राहायाचे घर त्यांत बसायाचे आणि निजायाचे नीराळे बंगले आहेत माजी तोफखान्या समंधी लोकाचे जेवण घरान जीक चांगली लावणीची जागा आहे त्यासुद्धां त्यासच लगति पादशाही रस्त्यापासुन १४८०/१६४०फुटी वोडी आणि पश्चमेस १७८ फुटी रुंदी अवघी मिळुन सुमारे ३८०७१ समचौरस वार कीवा बउगे ६३३

७ बागाइति कीवा जिराइती जागा सदरहु ६ कलमाचा लगति मधल्या रस्त्यापासुन पहीलीच ३१२/३०४॥ फुटी आणि १२२३/१२२८ फुटी वोडा आणि पश्चमस १८० रुंदी अवघी मिळुन सुमार समचौरस वार २६५३० कीवा ४४२ बउग

८ एक सुंदर मजबूद राहायाचे घर तबीला व ईतर घरें आणि चांगली लावणिची जागा त्यावे लगति मध्य रस्त्यापासुन १६३०/१६२८ फुटी वोडी आणि पश्चमेस २७० फुटी रुंदि अवघी मिळुन सुमार ३८६४९ समचौरस वार कीवा ६४४ बउगे

९ बंगला १ चांगली उागडुगी केलेला त्याचा वाउयासुधा १२०॥॥/१४४॥॥ फुटीपासुन १४१ फुटीपर्यंत अवघे मिळुन सुमारे ३४०८ समचौरस वार कीवा ५६ बउगे

वीकण्याची करारी

जागा विकत घेतांच पधोत्राप्रमाणे अमानती द्यावि आणि विकत घेतल्यादीवसा पासुन एके महिन्यात त्यावे रूो घ्यावे नंतर त्याचे सर्वकारणीक खतपत्र दीले जाईल त्यांत अंतर पउल्यास तो अमानत पैका जाउन पुन्हा त्या जागेचेही लेंलाव होईल

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Sealed Tenders will be Received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on Monday the 18th Instant for the Supply, for *Two years* from the 1st of August next, of Sundry Articles of Barrack Furniture, lists of which, together with musters thereof, may be seen at this office from 10 till 5 o'Clock daily.

The Tenders are required to shew a specific Rate for each article, and a deposit for the due performance of the Contract will be required.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

H. HOLLAND.
1st Asst. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1st Asst. Comy. Gen. Office,
6th July, 1831. [46]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTCICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 13th inst., at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 2. Nesbitt Row,
7th July, 1831. [47]

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSCRIT LITERATURE in the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

The Electors are the Doctors and Masters in convocation assembled, and the V. Chancellor has nominated the 15th March 1832 for the election.

The Professor must not be less than 25 Years of age, and before his admission, must enter his name upon the book of some College or Hall.

He must be admitted within Eighteen Months of his election, if elected while resident abroad, otherwise within two months.

The Professor is to receive his stipend from the day of admission, and that stipend is never to exceed £1000 per annum.

In the course of the academic year, he is to give 42 lectures at the least, and £10 is to be forfeited for every lecture omitted, and if he wilfully neglect to give one third of these lectures, the professorship is to be void.

Should any Gentleman be desirous of obtaining more detailed information, his enquiries may be addressed to the

Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta. [62]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office. [60]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of HOOLASGEER SEWGEER, late of Bombay, a Merchant, of the religious order of SANYARISON GONSAVEE Caste, deceased, may be granted to PURSHOTUMGEER BOWA HOOLASGEER the Chela or adopted pupil of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 4th day of July, 1831.

D. B. SMITH.
Proctor for Petitioner.

[48]

जाहिर खबर

कैलासवासि हुलासगीर शीवगीर मुंबईचा व्यापारि संन्यासी अगर गोसाव्याचे जातिचा याचे सर्व वित्तवीषयाचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रिमकोर्टांत परशोतमगीर बावा हुलासगीर हा ह्या कैलासवासिचा चेला आहे याणि अर्ज केलाआहे कीं आह्मास द्यावा यास जेकोणि समंध ठेवित असतिल त्यांस जाण व्हावें ताा ४ जुलई सन १८३१

डि. बी. स्मिथ
अर्ज कर्णाराचा वकिल

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the SupremeCourt of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the will annexed of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estat and Effects whatsoever which were of LUXAMON SEEMAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Carpenter or Mestry deceased may be granted to LAROO, BOYE widow of Sunkerjee PANDOOJEE and the only Surviving Daghter of the said deceased, all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of July 1831.

D. B. SMITH,
[redacted]

जाहीर खबर

कैलासवासी लक्षुमण सीमाजी मुंबईचा राहाणारा हींदु सुतार आणी मेस्त्री याचा सर्व वीत वीशय आणी त्या बरोबर मृत्य पत्राचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरीतां मुंबईचे जुडीकेटरचे सुप्रिम कोउनात लाडुबाई हींदु स्त्री हो संकरजी पांडुजीची वीधवा स्त्री व या कैलासवासीची येकटी सोकरी याही अर्जीकेला आहे को अह्मास द्यावे यास जेकोणी समंध ठेवीत असतील त्यास जाणव्हावें ताा ८ जुलई सन १८३१

डी. बी. स्मिथ
वकील

ON WEDNESDAY, next 13th inst. FRITH BOMANJEE &CO. will Sell by Public Auction, white Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Carpets, Dorias, green broad Cloth, plated Candlesticks, Europe Boots, Madapollams, Cutlery, English Boots, Books, Jean Baize, a new Double Barrel Percussion Gun, on the Patent safety principle fitted in Case complete, and a variety of other articles.

AND AT NOON

A fast trotting Buggy horse, with any other cattle that may offer. [55]

FOR SALE. A neat London built-Dennett and Harness, has been driven but a short time. Price Rs. 800.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE &CO. [56]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 2d July, 1831. [65]

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, and Overland, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [66]

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...nd Interesting Books for Pub-...ction, BECK AND CO. on ...next, 12th current, will se l off ...c outcry, an Invoice of very ... and instructive Publica ions ...eriting, the attention of the ...ad-...nunity and comprising chiefly as ...iz. The London Encyclopedia ...n 22 Vols. the Supplementary ...(6) to the Encyclopedia Britan-...a recent date, Honor every day ... Historietast the Forresters, Hol-...Tide, Brother Jonathan, Lyons's ..., German Romances, Munster ...ls, Denhams Travels in Africa, ...pt, Aylmers, Pierce Egans' Slang ... Dwights' Theology, Glen-...emplative Philosopher, Trim-...ents, Grosee' Dictionary, Beau-...erature in 20 Vols. Macgowans ...ism, &c. &c. &c.

Forbes Street, 9th July, 1831.

[70]

...ddition to the abeve mentioned ...ooks on the same day, BECK AND ...will dispose of by public sale, the ...rmentioned Miscellaneous collection ...ods, viz. Sundry Plate in good order, ...ising Table, Dessert, Tea and Gra-...oons, Table and Dessert Forks, ... Spoon, Soup Ladles, Salt Cellers, ...ers Toast Racks, Wine Funnels, ..., Silver and Gold Epaulettes, Plated ...ndlesticks, sundry Plain and Cut Glass ...re, Pistols, Buggy Lamps, Looking ...ses of sizes, the remains (being only ...w barrels) of a batch of delicious ...nish Wine, a capital large Dripstone ...a stand, Europe Hams, Cheeses and ...les, Salted Salmon in Jars, a large ... Parrot of most beautiful Plumage ...high accomplishments in the Cage, ...dry Wines, Beer and Liquors, a varie-...y of Household Furniture at 1 P. M. a ...w Saddle and Draught Horses.

[72] *Bombay, 9th July*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—A few Casks of Ind and Smith's Beer, just received, at Rupees 115 per Cask.

ALSO,

Some in bottles, drawn off in February last, (not less than 6 dozen) at Rs. ...0 per dozen. The above, which is reckoned in Bengal and Madras, as good as Hodson's and waranted to keep longer in bottle than any other Beer ever sent to India, ...ay be had on application at the Go-...wn of Messrs. J. GILDER and Co.

[68] *Bombay, 9th July*, 1831.

FORTY NINTH, MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FEW Tickets of the above Lottery in the First Class, to be had of ...MMURZE SORABJEE, at Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO., at Rs. 18 per Ticket.

Holders of Tickets, not drawn in the First Class, will have the option of renewing them in the Second Class, and F. S. undertakes to procure from Madras fresh Numbers in lieu of the undrawn ones.

[61] *Bombay, 9th July*, 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[49]

MR. DUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, FENCING and DANCING. A Note addressed to him at the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to. [69]

FOR SALE a Butt of Messrs Cockburn and Co's very superior PALE SHERRY, just landed from the *Charles Kerr*, Rupees.....750.

Apply at the Warehouse of Messrs, J. GILDER AND Co.

[51]

Bombay 8th July, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE at MESSRS FORBES AND Co's Godowns, a few dozen cases of highly flavored MEDOC CLARET, from Monsieur Destournel of Bordeaux, just landed from the Hebe.—Price Rs. 25 per dozen, cash.

[50]

Bombay, 8th July, 1831.

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [59]

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. A Fragment in verse.—5th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—6th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*.—7th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—8th. John Dockery redivivus.—9th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—10th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—11th. Bushmans account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—12th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—13th. The Candeish Clubs.—14. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—15th. Travelling in Guzerat.—16th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—17th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—18th. High Flyer on Falconry.—19th. Pongoes at the Presidency.—20th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—21st. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—22nd. A Looker On.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [58]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain Theaker, or to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[67] *Bombay, 9th July*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine Ship OTHELLO, 403 Tons, H. S. THOMSON Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon and will sail about the 15th Inst Application to be made to the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

[68] *Bombay, 9th July*, 1831.

For Calcutta, touching at Madras.

The fine fast-Sailing Ship, ASIA FELIX, to sail possitively on the 25th instant, For frieght or passage apply to MANACKCHUND HURRUCKCHUND at his office in the Fort near the Bazar Gate. [54]

For Passage to the Clyde.

That fast sailing Barque FORTUNE of 400 tons, ROBERT CRAWFORD Commander, will sail for Greenock on or about 10 August, Has good accommodation for a few Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain CRAWFORD, or to ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

[52] *Bombay, 6th July*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fine Ship "LONACH" of 400 tons, W. H. DRISCOLL Commander. Is expected to arrive here about the latter end of next month, and will be despatched early in October.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

[53] *Bombay, 6th July*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 259. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under review the question of the Administration to Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers upon this Establishment, and adverting to the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament on the subject, is pleased to call the particular attention of Officers Commanding Regiments thereto, and to point out the course to be persued for carrying into effect their several provisions relative to Intestate Estates.

2. The Statutory Provisions upon the subject are these.

First. Section Sixteen of the Articles of War established under the authority of the 33d Section of the 4th of Geo. 4th Cap. 81 intitled. "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and to authorize the Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of Postage" provides that "when any Commissioned Officer shall happen to die or be killed in the service, *the Major* of the Regiment or Battalion, or the Officer doing the Major's duty, shall immediately secure *all his Effects* or Equipage then *in Camp or Quarters*, and shall within one month after the death of the Officer, with the assistance, of two other Officers, not under the rank of Captains, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Battalion, make an Inventory thereof, and transmit that Inventory, together with an account of the Debts and Credits, to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer belonged, to the end that after payment of such Officer's *Regimental Debts and Quarters and Interment*, the overplus if any be, be paid over by the said Military Secretary, to the *Legal Representative* of the Officer so deceased.

"When any *Non-Commissioned Officer* or *Private Soldier*, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service, *the then Commanding Officer of the Troop* or *Company* to which he may have belonged shall, in the presence of two other Commissioned Officers take an account of whatever Effects he dies possessed of, besides his Regimental Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, and of his Credits and shall take care that the same be applied in the first instance, to the liquidation of his *Regimental Debts*, the remainder, if any, to be paid over to his Legal Representative, under the directions of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Soldier shall have belonged."

Second. The same statute by its 49th Section provides —that "all *sums of money due* by deceased *Officers* and *Soldiers* in respect of any *Military Clothing*, Appointments, and Equipment, or in respect of any *Quarters* or of any *Mess* or *Regimental Accounts* and all sums of money *due to* any *Agent* or *Paymaster* or *Quarter Master* or any other *Officer* upon any *such* accounts or on account of *any advance* made for any such purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be Regimental Debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or allowances, or out of any Prize or Bounty Money or the Equipage, Goods, Chattels and Effects of any Officer or Soldier dying while in the Service of the said United Company in preference to any other Debts, Claims or Demands, whatsoever, upon the Estate and Effects of such Officer or Soldier, and if any doubt shall arise, as to whether any Claim or Demand made in relation to any Officer or Soldier is a Regimental Debt or not such question shall be decided and concluded by the Order or Certificate of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer or Soldier shall have belonged, and all such payments shall be good and valid, in Law, and every person who shall make any such payments out of any such arrears, of pay, Effects or Proceeds as aforesaid, under the provisions of this Act, or in pursuance of any such Order or Certificate of such Military Secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other Acts, Matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or of the Order and Certificate of the said Military Secretary, in relation to the Destribution of such Assets, any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament Law or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Third. And by its 50th Section provides that "it shall be lawful for such Military Secretary to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such Regimenial Debts as aforesaid, to be paid to the Person or Persons entitled thereto."

Fourth. And by its 51st Section provides that "all such Regimental Debts shall and may be paid without any Probate of any Will being obtained, or any Letters of Administration, or any confirmation of Testament, or Letters Testamentary or Dative being taken out by any person, and the surplus only of such Arrears of Pay or Allowances, Prize or Bounty Money, Equipage, Goods, and Chattels or the proceeds thereof shall be deemed the personal Estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any Probate, or of any Letters of Administration, or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal Estate, and it shall be lawful for the said Military Secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus, or in any case in which the same shall * not exceed two hundred Sicca Rupees without any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative or payment of any † *Duty of Stamps* or upon *Legacies* or otherwise and it shall also be lawful for any Paymaster or other person to issue any sum ‡ not exceeding the value of two hundred Sicca Rupees which may be due to any Officer deceased to the Widow or Relative of any Officer deceased, or to the Representatives of any such Officer's Widow or Relative, in like manner without any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative, or payment of any Duty of Stamps, or upon Legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said Military Secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual to all intents, and purposes as if the same, had been made by or to any Executor, or Administrator or, under the authority of any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament, Letters Testamantary or Dative any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding."

3d. The other statutory-provisions upon the subject are contained in the 6th, G. 4. Cap. 61. intitled "An Act to amend two Acts, of the 58 year of His late Majesty for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service and the receipt of sums due to Soldiers; and of the 4th year of His present Majesty for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company" and are as follows,

First. Section 1st after reciting the beneficial effects which had resulted from the provisions of the former Acts, and that it is expedient to render them more effectual; Enacts that "it shall be lawful for all officers § and *persons* ‖ who may be employed or required by, or under the authority of any Articles of War in force for the time being, either for the Officers or Soldiers in the Service of His Majesty or for the *European* Officers or Soldiers in the Service of the said Company, to take care of, or collect or superintend and direct the collection of the *Effects* ¶ of Officers or Soldiers dying in the Service out of the United Kingdom, to ask, demand and receive any such Effects *and to commence, prosecute and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof* without taking out any Letters of Administration, either with any Will annexed or otherwise, in like manner in every respect as if such Officers or Persons had been appointed Executors or had taken out Letters of Administration of such Eeffects, and no Registrar of any Court in the East Indies or elsewhere in any Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty's abroad, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such Effects unless required or authorized so to do by any * such Officers or Persons under the Provisions of this Act, any Act or Acts of Parliament-Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Second. Section 2d Enacts that "such Effects or proceeds of Effects when remitted to any Regimental Agent or other Person, under any Order or Regulation of the Secretary at War in that behalf or of the Military Secretary to the Government of any of the said Company's Presidencies respectively, shall not by reason of coming into the hands of such Agent or Person be deemed or taken to be Assets or Effects within the Province in which such Agent or Person shall reside, so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof in such Province, unless Administration of any other Effect of the Officer or Soldier to whom the Proceeds so remitted shall have belonged, shall have been or shall be taken out in such Province and it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War in all cases relating to the Effects of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged in all cases relating to the Effects of any European Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order that any such Effect or Proceeds of any such Effects shall be remitted to any other place where the same can be more conveniently *paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto*, and the obedience to any such orders by any Agent or Person to whose hands any such Effects shall come, shall be a sufficient discharge to such Agent or Person, and no such Agent or Person shall be liable to any Action or Suit by reason of any such Effect or Proceeds of Effects having been in his hands, and thereafter transmitted under the order of the Secretary at War or Military Secretary respectively in that behalf."

Power given to the Military Secretary to transmit the proceeds to any place most convenient for their distribution.

Third. Section 3d Enacts that "it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War in the case of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged in the case of any European Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order or direct the payment of any *Charges* or Expences attending or relating to the *Illness* or *Funeral* † of any such Officer or Soldier out of any such Effects or Proceeds of Effects or out of any arrears of Pay or half Pay, and that such charges and expenses together with all Regimental Debts, and Military Payments which may be allowed under the Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament or Articles of War made in pursuance thereof, shall be made out of such Effects or Proceeds of Effects or Arrears of Pay or half Pay, and the surplus only after such payment shall be deemed the Personal Estate of the deceased."

Under these provisions the course to be pursued is as follows,

Upon the death of an European Commissioned Officer, the Major of the Regiment to which he belongs (and whether the deceased was absent from his Regiment for example upon the Staff or present will make no difference) or the Officer doing the Major's duty is, with the assistance of two other Officers not under the rank of Captains to be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, to collect such Effects as may be at hand, and after payment of the several charges specified in the Acts of Parliament, to transmit the Proceeds to the Secretary in the Military Department with respect to any Effects not upon the spot, they are necessarily either Goods or Chattels, Landed Property or debts owing to the deceased, (and what is about to be observed upon the latter will of course apply to all debtors generally.) In the case of Goods, Chattels and Landed Property, the Major or Officer doing the Major's duty and the two Captains are authorized to have them sold and to transmit the net produce to the Secretary in the Military Department. In the case of debts, payment should be demanded; if made, the same should be transmitted in like manner; if refused, it will then become matter of consideration, whether a Suit to enforce payment should be instituted or not and the determination one way or the other must of course be governed by the circumstance of the Solvency of the debtor and the nature of the evidence in support of the demand; upon an occasion of this nature the Officers in Charge will place the case in the hands of the Military Secretary to Government, by whom the advice of the Company's Law Officers will be obtained, after which should the determination be to prosecute, the Officers will be apprized and will pass any requisite Power of Attorney for the convenient prosecution of the Suit.

5. The Proceeds thus collected in the hands of the Military Secretary will be disposed of as the Act requires, should the Estate not exceed 200 Sicca Rupees payment to the parties entitled will be authorized by the Military Secretary without Probate or Administration must be taken out.

6. In the event of there being neither Widow nor next of Kin in this Country, then it will be the duty of the Officers in Charge of the Estate in transmitting proceedings to the Military Secretary to Government to furnish him with any information they may happen to possess, to lead to the knowledge of where the Widow or next of Kin is to be met with.

7. It is to be clearly understood that what has been said, touching deceased Commissioned Officer's Estates, applies *mutatis mutandis* to the Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned European Officers and European Soldiers.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 260 of 1831. The instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, adverted to in the General Order No. 252 12th July 1830, having been erroneously applied to the cases of Cadets J. B. Woosnam, D. J. Cannan, and R. W. Chichester of the Artillery, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to annual so much of that order as cancels the Commissions of those Officers, and to direct that they be borne on the strength of the Regiment of Artillery as Supernumerary Second Lieutenants, the dates of Commissions assigned to them being as follows,

J. B. Woosnam,—12th December, 1828.
D. J. Cannan,....Do ...Do.....Do.
R. W. Chichester,—25th April, 1829.

No. 261. With reference to General Order of the 10th instant (No. 238,) The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution in the General Department to allow Captain Ottey to remain at Poona until the end of July, to enable him to bring his accounts as Deputy Post-master to a close.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 262 of 1831. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Major C. Davies, attached to the 12th Regiment N. I. to assume the command of the Garrison at Surat, from the 10th instant until further orders.

No. 263 of 1831. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the

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* If therefore it exceeds 200 S. Rs. Probate or Administration must be taken out by the Legal Representative.

† The Stamps and Legacy Duties do not extend to this Country.

‡ Vide Supra in Margin.

§ i. e. The Major or Officer, doing the Major's duty, and the two others.

‖ i. e. The Officer then in Command of the Troop or Company to which the deceased belonged.

¶ The Act of the 4 G. 4 limited ther power to *Effects* in *Camp and Quarters*, this extends that power to all *Effects*.

* The Major—or Officer doing the Major's duty.

† The 4 G. 4. had already provided for Funeral charges vide supra.

following extract paragraph 1st of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 9th February 1831. No. 9 of 1831, be published in General Orders.

Para. 1st.—In reference to our dispatch in this Department dated the 9th of September 1829, Paras. 32 and 33, in which we prohibited the grants of "Company's Allowances" to King's Officers holding staff appointments but attached to Regiment on the India Establishment, we have to acquaint you that in consequence of representations which have been made to us of the hardship of that order as applicable to Officers who were in India at the time of the promulgation, we have resolved to limit its operation to the cases of officers having been appointed from this Country subsequently to the date of this Dispatch because we are of opinion that Staff Officers so circumstanced might, and, we think should be on the strength of Regiments serving in India any deviation in respect to officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery, who are ineligible to hold a Regimental appointment on the Indian Establishment, can only be allowed on a previous recognition of their appointments by us and our express authority for the charge.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 264. The following appointment is made.

2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Hand to be Adjutant, vice Jacob, resigned.---Date of Appointment 17th June, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 2d July, 1831.

No. 265. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract, Para. 1. at 4. of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 16th of February last No. 10. With the Regulations therein alluded to be published in General Order.

Para. 1. With reference to our Military Letters of the 28th March 1815, and 27th November 1818, we have now to transmit a new set of Regulations for the Grant of Pensions and Allowances, to Officers wounded in action, lately Established in His Majesty's Service, and we desire that the same may be promulgated at your Presidency with the modifications which we shall proceed to mention in lieu of the existing rules on the subject from the date of your receipt of this dispatch.

2. By these Regulations certain Gratuities payable to Staff Officers having reference to the pay of their appointments and if the Officers of our Service were to receive Gratuities calculated according to their Staff Salaries, they would receive a higher rate of remuneration than Officers of his Majesty's Service, similarly circumstanced contrary to our intention, which is to put the two Services on an equal footing in respect to Gratuities, as well as to Pensions.

3. We have therefore resolved that the Gratuities payable to Officers of our Service both Staff and Regimental under this Regulation, shall be thos which a King's Officer, similarly circumstanced, woul receive from His Majesty's Government and they are therefore to be calcutated according to the rates of pay, both Staff and Regimental, now in use in His Majesty's Service.

4. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that we have been induced to authorize the King's rates, of Pay in this instance, because it would not, otherwise, be practicable to maintain that perfect equality between the two Services, which it is our wish to preserve and in the case of the ordinary pay of the Indian Officers is accomplished by a deduction from so much of the Indian allowances of a King's Officer, as his pay exceeds that of an Officer of the same Rank in our Service.

Warrant regulating the grant of Pensions and Allowances to Officers of the Land Forces, for Wounds received in Action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas We think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several Rules and Orders under which Pensions, and Allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action by Officers of our land Forces and to establish certain additional Regulations relative thereto; Our will and pleasure is that from and after the date hereof, the Regulation annexed to this our Warrant shall be the sole Rule on this head, and that the cases in which Pensions and Allowances may be recommended to us, to be granted to Officers shall be limited to wounds and injuries received in action, and shall be established by the production of such Certificates and Reports of Medical Boards as shall be required by our Secretary at War.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 14th day of November, in the Tenth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1. If an Officer shall receive a wound in action which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a Limb or the total use of a Limb, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to loss of a Limb he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the Regimental Rank, or Staff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2. If an Officer shall be wounded in action and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of Army Medical Officers assembled by Order of the Secretary at War, that such Officer has in consequence of his wound, lost a Limb or an eye or has totally lost the use of a Limb or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of a Limb he may be recommended to His Majesty for a Pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the Rank held by him when he was wounded and commencing one year after the wound was received the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examination before the Military Medical Board.

3d. If the Officer shall have lost more than one Limb of Eye he may be recommended for Pension for Limb, or eye so lost in action.

4th. If the wound received by an Officer in Action shall be so severe in it's permanant effects as to be nearly equal not to the loss of a Limb, such Officer may be recommended for a gratuity of Eighteen Months Full Pay of his Regimental Rank, or Staff Appointment held by him when wounded in which case no Pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this Regulation.

5th. If any wound received in Action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in it's permanent effects not equal to the loss of a Limb, the Officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expense attending the cure thereof, receive a Gratuity varying according to the nature of the case of from Three to Twelve Month's Full Pay of the Regimental Rank or Staff Appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th. If an Officer shall have held a Pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such Pension. but if the Officer before the expiration of the term of five years shall have so far recovered, that the Wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a Limb, then he shall cease to receive such Pension, and shall have a Gratuity of Full Pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in Article 5th.

7th. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received an Officer does not apply for the Pension or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to have been fully and permanently equal to the loss of a Limb, such Officers claim to a Pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th. No Gratuity or Allowance for any wound shall be granted after the laspe of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th. No pension for the loss of the eye from a wound received in action shall be granted unless the actual loss of vision shall have occured within five years after the wound was received and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th. As a General Rule the Pension shall be granted according to Regimental Rank, but in cases in which Officers with Brevet Rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions. the Pensions shall be given according to the Brevet Rank.

11th. These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other Pay and Allowances to which an Officer may be entitled without any deduction on account thereof.

(Signed) HENRY HARDINGE.

Scale referred to in the preceding Regulations.

Ranks.	Rates of Pensions,
Field Marshall, General, or Lieutenant General Commanding in Chief at the line.	To be especially considered.
Lieutenant General	£. 400
Major General, or Brigadier General Commanding a Brigade	" 350
Colonel Lieutenant Colonel * Adjutant General * Quarter Master General * Deputy Adjutant General, if Chief of the Department Deputy Quarter Master General if do. Inspector of Hospitals	" 300
Major Commanding	" 250
Major * Deputy Adjutant General * Deputy Quarter Master General Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	" 200
Captain * Assistant Adjutant General * Deputy Ditto * Assistant Quarter Master General	" 100
* Deputy Assist. Qr. Master General * Secretary to Commander of Forces * Aid de Camp * Major of Brigade	
Surg, Staff or Regimental, Paymaster * Judge Advocate Physician Purveyor Chaplain	" 100
Lieutenant Adjutant Assistant Surgeon	" 70
Cornet Ensign Second Lieutenant Volunteer classing as Cornet or Ensign Regimental Quarter Master, Apothecary Hospital Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Deputy Purveyor	" 50

The Officers marked thus * to have the Allowance according to the Army Rank, if they prefer it.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1831.

No. 266. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract Paragraph 1st of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 2d March last, No. 12, be published in General Orders.

Para. 1st. We have had occasion to call the attention of our Governments at Bengal and Madras to the practice which pravails at those Presidensies of permitting parties on their first admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund to receive arrears of Pension for several years and to direct that they will infuture limit the payment of arrears in all cases to two years We desire, that a similar Regulation may be adopted at your Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 2d July, 1831.

No. 267. Veterinary Surgeon K. Walters of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1831.

No. 268. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the General Department to direct that Assistant Surgeon J. Murray repair to Dapooree to attend the Right Hon'ble the Governor during the rains, making, before his departure from Mahableshwur such arrangements as may be necessary for the performance of his duties there during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1830.

No. 269 of 1831. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the limits of the Cantonment of Seroor be published in General Orders.

The Contonment of Seroor is bounded on the N. N. E. for a distances of 1570. Yards by the Goor river, where passing by the flying bridges on the main road from Poona to Ahmudnugger from the W. extremity of this limit, the boundary is formed by a Nullah S. W. 1220 Yards having the English burying ground to the E. as far as the road from old Seroor which it follows E. 190. Yards along the road round the Hill, from thence S. E. 400 Yards, till it joins the main Poona road which forms the limit for a distance of 1140 Yards S. W. till it's junction with the circular road by which the limits are carried on in a direction E. S. E. 760 Yards.

The boundary now leaving this road runs near the Race Course S. 920 Yards there it crosses the other Poona road and thence proceeds E. S. E. 640 Yards to the extreme southern point of the Cantonment, passing close to the field fortification recently thrown up, thence the limits runs E. N. E. 690 Yards skirting the Hills and N. by E. 130 Yards touching the road to Kurda, it then turns off W. N. W. 220 Yards close to the left approaches of the field works, thence N. by E. 210 yards when it crosses the road to Kurda and excluding a piece of watered ground runs E. N. E. to a Mussulman tomb 690 Yards crossing also the road to Golegaum, from this tomb the boundary is the Nullah in rear of the head Quarter Lines extending nearly N. by E. 1930 Yards till it falls into the river Goore.

No. 270. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Vincent, of the Engineer Corps, to act as Quarter Master from the 1st April last, during the absence of Lieutenant Scott.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th, June 1831.

Mr. Robert Chambers, to be Acting Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby to be Political Agent in Katteewar.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions viz.

Commander George Minchin, to be Captain vice Grice, resigned. Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, to be Commander, vice Minchin, promoted.---Date of Commission 20th September 1830.

Midshipman J. A. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted.---Ditto. Ditto.

Lieut. W. Denton, to be Commander, vice Richardson Invalided---Ditto. 21st May 1831.

Midshipman Charles, Parbury, to be Lieut. vice Denton, promoted.---Ditto. Ditto.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6TH JULY 1831.

STATEMENT OF THE FALL OF RAIN AT TANNAH, IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1831.

Dates	In.	Dec.
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	0	99
12	0	54
13	2	1
14	0	37
15	0	25
16	1	12
17	5	62
18	4	55
19	2	42
20	1	82
21	2	94
22	0	10
23	0	25
24	0	28
25	0	49
26	0	2
27	2	85
28	0	74
29	0	30
30	0	74
Totai....	28	40.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JULY 9TH 1831.

Saturday	11 51
Sunday	0 02
Monday	0 37
Tuesday	1 12
Wednesday	1 52
Thursday	2 35
Friday	3 28

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sit at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 102 ½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 144 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surg. R. Barra, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.
Cadet B. R. Powell, 17th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. J. Scott, Vaccinator, to Deckan.
Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery, to Nuggur.
Captain Graham, 2d Grenadier Regt. to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

EUROPE.—On the 8th February, at the house of her Son in-law, R. Smith Esq. Park Street, Bristol, Mrs. Eugenio Pelly, of Brook-Lodge, Pedrington, aged 72, relict of the late Reverend John Pelly, Rector of Weston Subedge Glocestershire, many years a Deputy Lieutenant, and active Magistrate for that, and the adjoining county of Worcester. Her remains were deposited, with her deceased husbands in the family vault at Weston.

On the 3rd inst. at his residence in Bombay, Anthony Hammond, Esq. Advocate General.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

July 4th, Barque Fortune, Robert Crawford, Master, from Greenock 24th March.

DEPARTURES.

July 3d, The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, William Denton, Esq. Acting Commr. to Persian Gulph.

Do. 6th French Schooner Deux Sophie, L. Henon, Master, to Pondicherry.

Do. 7th Ship Good Success, William Durant, Master, to China.

Passenger.—Mrs. Durant.

Do. Barque Universe, Alexander Duthie, Master, to Glasgow.

Passenger.—Captain Richardson, I. N.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Othello. Fortune.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asi Felix, Discovery.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Clive, Amherst.
H. M. SHIP—Satellite.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH—Hebe, Adele.
BRAZILIAN—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1831.

In another part of the paper will be found a statement which has been politely forwarded to us, of the fall of rain at Tanuah during the month of June. In this island the pluviometer, we believe, indicates a fall during the same period of about 20 inches, and consequently considerable inconvenience is felt ing with the transplantation of the which, we believe begins to suffer alre the unusual dryness of the season.

On Tuesday last the Sessions for quarter of the present year were ope Acting Chief Justice. The followi men were on the Grand Jury.

J. Farish,—Foreman.	J. Graham.
J. Nicol.	W. Hart.
D. Burns.	F. Bourchier.
J. A. Fielding.	W. Money.
J. W. Christie.	J. Sindry.
G. Simpson.	M. D. Devitre.
P. Stewart.	J. Beckwit
A. Parlin.	R. L. Leckie
J. Bowman.	G. Adam, a
T. Crawford.	J. Henderson,

The state of the Calendar we are to say is of such a description both number and nature of the cases on to render it probable that the termi of the Sessions will not be long delayed.

We have again copied long extracts fro Calcutta papers relating to the new 4 per loan, which are well worthy the att those who feel interested in the subject contain arguments upon both sides o question which, although they may not ap pear conclusive, nevertheless throw consid able light upon the matter. It will be s that those who doubt the practicability the new measure, ground their opinions up the supposition, that instead of the large s plus revenue which has been stated to e in the treasury of the Supreme Governme there is in fact, little or no surplus at all; and that the reports which have circulated upon the subject, have been raised to frighten the holders of 5 per cent stock into a compliance with the wishes of Government financiers. To support this view of the case it is stated that the opening of the 4 per cent Loan *only* 4 days before the liquidation of the crore and a half advertised on the 14th of April last, shows the inability of Government to proceed in their payments without taking up money. On the other hand, *the fact* of the treasury having stated their readiness to anticipate cash payments, seems to imply a considerable degree of strength; while the delay which has occurred in advertising the new loan at both the other presidencies would lead one to believe that it's having been announced in the Calcutta papers a few days before the 12th June, (upon which so much stress is laid) had nothing to do whatever with the payment of the crore and a half which was to commence on that day.

GAZETTE JULY, 6.

A correspondent informs us that on the 23d of last month, the Right Hon'ble the Governor visited the Silk Manufactory at Kotoorbaug in the Deccan, and expressed himself highly pleased with the enterprising spirit of its proprietors, Signior Mutti and Sirdar Sorabjee Ruttonjee Patell. The Silk produced at this manufactory, we hear, is fast arriving at perfection. The Right Hon'ble the Governor more pointedly to mark his approbation, presented Sirabjee with a pair of rich shawls.

We have received a letter dated Ahmednugger the 29th ult. from which we make the following extract.

"This morning the Brigade of the Station was drawn out, to witness the execution of Ram Sing, a Lascar, condemned to death by a General Court Martial, for having attempted to murder Lieut. Col. Strover, on the evening of the 17th May last, as noticed in one of your previous Gazettes. The Prisoner was marched round in front of the Troops, which were formed up composing three sides of a square, and the fourth side was occupied by the fatal tree. He seemed perfectly undismayed and met death with a firmness that would have graced a better cause. The evening before his execution he confessed to the Guard that his intentions were to have taken the lives of four individuals. The Colonel, his lady, and the two Staff officers of the first Battallion of Artillery. But all his deadly plans were frustrated by the providentially bursting of his pistol in discharging it at the Colonel—this circumstance certainly saved two of the victims whom he had selected for destruction."

MADRAS.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter, from a distinguished officer employed against the insurgents in the Mysore country.

Nugger, 7th June, 1831.

"You will I hope congratulate me on having finished this unprofitable and harrassing campaign. After the failure at the fortified lines of Fultapett which cover the approach to Nugger from the northward, Colonel Evans thought it necessary to concentrate a force at Semagah, consisting of the Flank Companies of His

's 62nd, the 9th, 15th, and 24th Regi- Native Infantry, a squadron of the 7th t Cavalry, a contingent of the Mysore oops amounting to between 2 and 3000 men; vo 12 pounders, two 6 pounders and a 5⅝ inch witzer, and a 3 pounder of the Mysore ajah's—From the force I was detached 5 companies of the 24th Regt. a nd 3 pounder, with 15 Artillery men, a party of acting Pioneers of the Mysore tingent. The last march but one we solutely to cut our way through an ervions jungle for nine miles, and did not ch our ground till ten at night; and the last r miles, we had to make roads, and fell trees torch light; it raining at times excessively, hich added not greatly to our comfort. he day following we came in sight of the bar- r gate of the town of Nugger, after dis- dging 300 of the Insurgents who came out dispute the road with us. The first discharge the 3 Pounder, loaded with grape, &c. for- tely knocked off the leg of their Chief, wounded many others, when a few more nds cleared them from the Village they had en post in.—We had now to clear, in the course of six [illegible] different places they had con[illegible] miles, ten [illegible] with [illegible] trees the day [illegible] arrived to block up w[illegible] felled tr[illegible] above [illegible] before, which brought us close to the were entioned gate—For the last mile we iping greatly harassed on both flanks by sn[illegible] not from the jungle—Perceiving the gate was of the strength I had been led to suppose, I ordered a few round shot to be passed through, clear the fellows from behind; the 3 Poun- er was ins antly run up to the Wicket, by which it was blown open, the Light Company dashed through, and opened the large Gate, the guns were admitted into the main street, and the Pettah was cleared; the Insurgents retiring to a Hill; the Hill was immediately storm- ed, covered by a well directed fire from the guns——twelve prisoners taken. From this height I soon saw that the Fort might be en- tered at the point of the Bayonet, which was done the moment I got the guns into a posi- tion to cover the assault.—We all off to our respective cantonments except a Wing of the 9th which remains for the present here.—*Government Gazette, June* 25.

CALCUTTA.

A private letter from Penang, of subsequent date to our latest *Singapore Chronicles*, con- firms in part the report we reprinted, of an attempt having been made by a member of the family of the ex-Raja of Quedah, to repossess him of the Quedian territory by force of arms. The Penang account is, that the eldest son of the ex-Rajah had headed a strong party of Malays [illegible] the Siamese [illegible], and endeavoured to dr[illegible] but that his out of Quedah by a *coup de main*, Highness the *Rajah Mudah* at the [illegible] of writing, was a *prisoner in the Fort of Corn wallis*. A Company of the 46th Regt. M. N. I. had been sent over from Penang to the neigh- bourhood of Quedah to restore tranquility. This indicates pretty clearly the intention of Govern- ment to fulfill the stipulations of our recent treaty with the Siamese, however in opposition to former treaties and agreements with the father of the present dethroned Rajah of Quedah—a specimen, in a small way, of the modern system of sacrificing all other consi- derations to political EXPEDIENCY!—*Ben. Hur. June* 20, 1831.

We have hitherto done little more than refer to the New Four per cent. Loan opened by Gov- ernment, because we were unwilling to offer an opinion on a subject on which we fouud it difficult to form one; and we have, therefore, hitherto limited ourselves to the publication of the Government Advertisement and of the Cor respondence that has been addressed to us re- lating to it. We should however consider that we were wanting in our duty to our subscribers, if we did not afford them our best aid to under- stand the present condition and prospects of the money market, in the fluctuations of which many are more or less interested.

To judge rightly of the present measure it is necessary to consider the position in which Go- vernment stood at the opening of the New Loan; and with this view we must call to the recollec- tion of our readers, that on the 14th of April last a Notice appeared from the Financial De- partment of Government announcing that the last class of the Promissory Notes of the old Five per Cent. Loan, amounting to a crore and a half of rupees, would be discharged on Monday the 13th of June. This implied an overflowing Treasury, and the competency of Government from its own resources to advance steadily in the re- duction of the principal of its debts. It was under these circumstances that a notification of the opening of the New Four per Cent. Loan appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 9th instant, only four days before that on which the above-mentioned crore and a half was to commence to be discharged. What is the fair inference from such a proceeding? If Government by actual payment had shown their ability to discharge the crore and a half, they would have received credit for that redun- dancy of means which they would have it un- derstood that they possess, and they might then have opened their Four per Cent. Loan under better auspices. On the other hand, if it was intended that the opening of the New Loan should be simultaneous with the discharge of the crore and a half, why was not the an- nouncement simultaneous? Manifestly because it would have afforded an inference unfavour- able to the belief that Goverament possessed the means necessary to the accomplishment of the object; and that inference cannot on good grounds be more favourable, when it is found *in fact* that the two events are simulteneous. The announcement was deferred to four days before the discharge, apparently with the view that not a single rupee might, if it could be avoided, be paid from the Treasury, and that the whole should be effected by transfer. The announcement of the intended discharge of a crore and half gave holders a high opinion of he Government resources, and Government are endeavouring to avail themselves of the high opinion thus created at the very moment that they have removed the foundation on which it rests. We do no injustice to Government in ascribing this manœuvre to them. Mr. Mangles in his late pamphlet, while he main- tains that the Indian Government have "never practised any species of legerdemain" upon the public creditors, at the same time takes credit to them for their "good management." for preventing "the extent of their wants being generally known," and for producing "an effect" upon the market by "the low rate of interest offered, and the confident tone assumed." See page 99. There is nothing that Mr. Mangles calls legerdemain in pur- posely producing and then taking advantage of, a false impression regarding the extent of the wants and resources of Government, but there is enongh in this avowal to put public creditors on their guard against the tactics of the Treasury. The inference we would draw from these considerations, is that the resources of Government are not so abundant [illegible]ment would have them believed to as Govern[illegible]ders of Five per Cent. be, and that the holde[illegible]nt in making paper should not aid Governme[illegible] too their own situation worse by rushing hastily into the Four per Cent. Loan.

There is another view in which this sub- ject may be regarded. When the present holders of the Promissory Notes of the two Five per Cent. Loans which are liable to payment in April 1832, purchased into those loans *what* was it that they pur chased? They did not merely purchase paper representing a certain amount of capital, and yielding a certain rate of interest determinable at a certain date, but they secured also, or thought they secured, for themselves all the benefit of the *chances* of a rise in value of that description of property up to that date; that is, up to the 30th of April 1832. Those chan- ces formed a part of the consideration for which the purchase money was given as truly as the amount of the principal or the rate of the interest. Now what is that the Bengal Govern- ment are doing? They are asking the holders of the Second and Third Five per cent. loans to surrender, without any equivalent whatever, all the chances in favour of that description of property which may intervene between the 9th of June 1831 and the 30th of April 1832. That is, they are in effect asking the holders to make a present to them of part of their property It is quite true that there are chances of loss as well as of gain, of deterioration as well as im- provement, but that consideration is just as broad as it is long, for the double chance existed, as in all such cases it must exist, and entered into the calculations, at the time the purchase was made: and the purchase *was* made, because, all things considered, there was at that time a probable preponderance of advantage from that description of stock compared with others, in- cluding in the estimate the period which it is now proposed to curtail. The modesty of the request that is made, to sacrifice the chances that may occur up to the 1st of May 1832 is enchanced by the fact that this very act of Government has tended very materially to lessen the value of those chances. Stock of the description to which we are referring has fallen from 4 to 5 per cent, since the 7th instant. It is like a friend who takes a fancy to something belonging to you, does some injury to it, and then asks for it because it is of little use to you, knowing that it has lost no part of its value to him. This suggests reflections which we have great hesitation in entertaining, because they appear to us to affect the character of the Government for good faith. If the purchasers of the Second and third Fives had a right to calculate on the chances in their favour up to the 1st of May, 1832, they had also a right to expect that no act of the borrowers, *i. e.* of the Government, proior to that date, directly affecting those stocks, would tend to depreciate their value. Government had an undoubted right to open what new loans they pleased bearing either a higher or a lower interest; and the open- ing of a new loan bearing a lower interest would, if left to its own operation have had the effect rather of increasing than diminish- ing the value of stock which bore a higher rate. Government had also an undoubted right to invite the transfer into the New Loan of that part of the Old Fives which was declared for payment; but in proceeding beyond this point they appear to us not to have exercised rights of their own, but to have violated the rights of others. Every holder knew that the Second and Third Fives were liable to payment after the 30th of April 1832, and he was quite willing to submit to the depreciation to which this liability exposed those stocks; but he had a right to expect that no declaration or act of Government relating to those stocks, *be- fore the stipulate pereod had arrivred.* should be employed to deteriorate them and encrease the tendency to depreciation. Un- til that period the Second and Third Fives were sacred and intangible by Government. Consistently with honour, with truth, and with equity, not a single whisper, not a breath, should have been permitted to proceed from the Treasury tending either to lower or increase *their* value. Instead of this, we all know what has been done. A direct invitation has been given to the holders of those stocks, nearly eleven months before they become legally pay- able, to transfer them,—an invitation which some have interpreted as a friendly warning and others as a threat, but which, by whatever name it may be described, has had the certain effect of depreciating those stocks to the extent we have already mentioned. After the most deli- berate and disinterested consideration, we are unable to reconcile this proceeding with the terms on which the loans were contracted.

On other points we refer to the remarks of our contemporaries which we have quoted in this and in former papers, and which furnish some useful details, although we cannot concide in all their conclusions. They calculate, for instance, with a degree of confidence which the uncertainty of their data does not support, on the abandance of the means of Government and on the continu- ance of peace in India. With respect to the latter question, without attaching the slightest weight to the local rumours of war, we ask any one to look at the present convulsed state of the continent of Europe and say that war is improbable. The entire system of European policy is undergoing a radical change; and to suppose that there will be a peaceable acquies- cence in this change by the despotic powers of the continent, without at least a general appeal to arms, is to suppose what is not im- possible, but what seems at least very unlikely. Ther may be no war; but it will be a greater matter of surprize to those who reflect on the interests that are involved and the position of parties, if general hostilities should not take place, than if they should and this shows on which side the present probability lies. But if a general war do occur in Europe, it is im- possible that India should avoid the conflict. In some form or another, in some quarter or [illegible] at whatever risk, and at whatever expence India will be called on to aid Great Britain in the contest and then it will be seen what will become of the Four per Cent Loan At all events there is very little "advantage," notwithstanding the cash interest that is offered, in subscribing *now* to the Four per Cent. Loan; whereas the evil may be irremedia- ble, On the other hand, there is no real risk in deferring subscription, at least until the Second and Third Fives are payable and for their own sakes we venture to recommend the holders of those stocks to be firm.—*India Gazette*,

Our contemporaries have buckled on their armour to war with the four per Cent. Loan, and we give their opinions and views as no doubt representing those of the community, who hold Company's Securities, and who argue stoutly against the measure of Reduction. The *In- dia Gazette* in stating that the announcement of the four per Cent. Loan was made four days before the discharge of instalment, "*that nora rupee might be paid from the Treasu- ry*" overlooks, that the Treasury had long be- fore that day, stated their readiness to antici- pate the payment of any persons choosing to send in their Paper; this in our mind, proves *most satisfactorily* that *at first* a cash payment was intended: and that the four per Cent. Loan was altogether an after-thought, arising proba- bly out of dread of failure of sufficient means for the great measures of next year. We con- ceive the Treasury were wrong in altering their original intention, but we are still confi- dent of their ultimate success: that they will next year, when the question of cash or money comes to be considered, transfer as much as they please into the four per Cent. Loan, seems to us so certain that nothing but war can prevent it.

We do not understand the argument of the purchase of *Chances*: we take it that if a sub- scriber went into the 2d five per Cent. Loan, payable on the 30th April 1832, he must have calculated on being paid off at that date and get- ing only a rupee for every rupee of the paper represented; as to the nominal value of the Stock intermediately, the chances of rise and fall *are as broad as they are long* and with them Government have nothing what ever to do. We should not consider Govern- ment as worthy of praise if they paid off the Loan when due altho' it was at a Discount, nor are they to be blamed for paying it although at a Premium. We have heard from various sources of the intention of Government to reduce the Interest Bills (by order of the Board of Controul) to 1s. 10½d. per Sicca from 2s., and in our calculations on the relative value of stock, we have considered that measure, as likely to be carried into effect.

We do not look on this measure of financial re- duction in the same light as our contemporaries; as a mere substantive question between Govern- ment and the holders of paper, we connect it with the declared necessity of reduction in all departments of the state and look upon it, as a most unobjectionable measure for Government to resort to. We take into consideration that the China Trade will be thrown open and we know from private sources, that when the Directors stated to the late committee of the Commons, that they could not carry on the Government of India without the profits of the China monopoly, the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee was, that they might make such reductions in their Indian expenses as would easily make up for the loss; this portends further clipping, where further clipping can be made. We certainly desire to see the salaries, and pay of the Company's servants, Civil and Military, saved from further reduction by such measures as we now are noticing.—*Ben. Hur. June* 21.

SINGAPORE.

The Commander of the Brig *Kadir Bux*, which arrived here some days ago from the West Coast of Sumatra and Penang, reports that when the Brig put into the native port of *Qualla Batu*, in search of Pepper, he observed four Brigs, two Ships and a Barque, all Ameri- cans, at anchor, and on enquiring into the cause of this extraordinary assemblage, he was in- formed by the natives of the village that an American vessel had lately been plundered there and nearly cut off by some inhabitants of the neighbouring village of *Susu*, and that the A- merican vassels then in the harbour had col- lected to seek redress.

The circumstances, as far as the commander of the *Kadir Bux* could collect, were as follows? —The Captain of the American vessel (the name of which was not known to the natives,) had contracted with the people of *Qualla Batu* to supply him with pepper, and while he and four of the crew were on shore one day, a boat came off from *Susu* laden with pepper, the men in which stated that they had received orders from the people of *Qaulla Batu* to ship pepper, on their account. The officer in charge of the vessel, with whom were seven men, beleived the statement, and whilst they were receiving the pepper, the Achinese boatmen attacked the officer and crew, and crissed the whole. They then plundered the vessel of a guantity of spe- cie, said to amount to seven or eight thousand dollars, and left her. When the Captain came on board he found the bodies on the deck. There being several other American vessels along the coast, he speedily procured their assistance in remanning his ship, and relieving himself from further jeopardy. These vessels as mention- ed above had assembled at *Qualla Batu*, and were endeavouring to obtain some redress. The people of that place however, deny having had any participation in this diabolical act of trea- chery, and promised to apprehend the mur- derers if possible. The Americans however did not place much confidence in their assertions and were concerting measures for revenge. The villagers, as might be expected were in great alarm, and both places were nearly deserted. The *Kadir Bux* did not wait to witness the result but it is supposed the Americans can obtain no other satisfaction than burning their miserable huts and driving the inhabitants further into the interior. To apply for redress to the Ra- jah of Acheen, or any other Chief in that quar- ter, would be useless, as the best of them are but too well exercised in such treacherous acts to screen their countrymen by giving evasive answers, and by with holding justice.

It is to be feared that many vessels have been cut off in the Achinese ports in a similar manner, whose fate has never come to light not be observed in dealing. Too much caution can with them. We unde stand some American Cap- tains, in misplaced confidence, treat the natives with great familia ity, showing them into their cabins, &c. This may be very well with such tribes as are ch aracterized as being mild and with the Archinese, and in gene- fensive, but rality of the Mayan tribes to be found on the sea coasts of this Archipelago, who are scarcely ever known otherwise than as treacherous pirates, such conduct is altogether imprudent.

It is to be regretted that American vessels are precluded the advantage of trading with the British Ports in the straits, or rather that fear- ing to encounter some such zealous Man of War as the Zebra, they will not venture to use that privilege of tradiug with Singapore, the principal port, which the Chief Authority in India considers them entitled to. They could here be supplied with abundance of such articles of produce, as they seek after among the ports and Islands of the Archipelago, and that too without having to pay any port duties, and with- out having to encounter considerable risks, dan- gers and delays; the quantities of specie which they usually bring, on the other hand, would both give a new impulse to the commerce of the settlement, and insure to the Americans a con- stant supply of the articles required.

We trust that with the expiration of the pre- sent Charter of the Company, the existing con- vention of commerce between Great Britian and the United States, will also be abrogated, and one more unequivocally favourable with regard to the interest of these ports, entered into.—*Singapore Chronicle, May* 5.

MACAO.

LETTER FROM MR. PEARSON, RESPECTING THF RESORT OF INVALIDS TO CHINA.

To CHARLES MARJORIBANKS, ESQ.
President and Select Committee, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to submit to your notice, circumstances connected with the resort of Invalids to this country from the different Presidencies of India, which I humbly conceive it would be conducive to their benefit, and obviate many inconveniences and not a little suffering, were the parties apprised of them before quitting their homes and stations.

Invalids referred to, belong to different branches of the Honorable Company's Service in India, or are British subjects engaged there in divers pursuits, to whom, when labouring under disease or ill health, a change of climate is recommended for the sake of the sea voyage, and in order to obtain the advantages derivable from the influence of a colder climate than that in which they serve or reside.

There is reason for the belief that considera- ble misapprehension prevails as to the superior salubrity of the climate of this country, and its adaptation to various states of disease;—in order to arrive in China with the regular mon- soon (during which only opportunities of ships from India are frequent and to be depended upon), the Invalid passengers on such vessels have to encounter the influence of at least one, more frequently, two autumnal months,—a period of the year which in all tropical or juxta

tropical countries, is that of their greatest insalubrity,—a rule to which China by no means affords an exception, either as the degree of heat, or severity of such diseases as then prevail, are concerned during two months after those assigned, the alternations of cold and heat are so sudden and so great that there are few states of ill health which do not suffer temporary or permanent aggravation from them. To those labouring under pulmonary affections, this last mentioned condition of climate is peculiarly injurious, so manifestly as to have suggested a former notice similar to the present: with reference to that class of maladies alone, and generally all ailments attended with hectic are injuriously influenced bythe mere climate.

Another consideration is of great moment to those who contemplate a change of this country on the score of ill health; viz. the difficulty there is in obtaining such accommodation as their situation demands, or as they have been accustomed to;—they come on, not aware of the limited extent to which that is procurable either in Macao or Canton, and that inconvenience is increased by the time of their arrival being also that of the commercial season,—the resort for pursuits counected with which has of late become much increased, the means of accommodation remaining greatly disproportionate.

The last objection is peculiarly applicable in states of illness occasionally sent on here, which are hopeless as to recovery from their nature, or from their standing:—but to all classes of Invalids the consideration referred to is entitled to the weight of being a serious drawback. It also proves such in those forms of chronic illness, to which the temperature of the climate, in the short period while it is relatively steady, would be suitable.

It must also be stated, that besides the classes of Invalids above adverted to, there are some who, for any thing to the contrary appearing on their arrival here, might be treated at their respective stations, or who come on with plans of ulterior removal, which it were much better to have arranged and provided for, by the permission and certificates granted them in the first instance on their obtaining the official sanction to proceed hither, of their respective authorities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your's most respectfully and obedien
(Signed) A. PEARSON,
Senior Surg. to the Hon. the East India Company's Factory in China.
Macoa, Dec. 4th, 1831.

UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF MAINE.—
it appears that the present the official returns, is 399,383, showing an inoulation of Maine since 1820. The number of se of 101,546, 187; of blind, 157: of aliens, of and dumb is 1211.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE . . . of blacks,

—The census of New-Hampshire shows a population of 269,533; increase in the last ten years 25,372. White males 131,399, females 137,511: free colored persons 623: white persons deaf and dumb 136. black do. 12, and of blind 147. Foreigners not naturalized 400.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The population of Massachusetts by the new census is 610,014, of whom 7006 are colored persons. The whole number of Deaf and Dumb persons in thes tate is 275, viz 270 white and 5 colored. Whole number of Blind, 245, viz. 241 white, 4 colored, —Whole number of Aliens, 8,735. Increase of population in the last ten years 86,727.

VERMONT.—Population, 276,000. Increaes since 1820—40,236.

RHODE ISLAND.—In 1830—97,226. Increase in last ten years—14,167.

CONNECTICUT.—By the late census, 297,729. Increase, 22,478.

NEW-YORK.—The population of the State of New York, is estimated (returns being received from all but two counties) at 1,924,388—equal (within 15,000)to the population of the six New-England States united.

The Militia returns for the state of New York for the year lately closed, was 188,640 men.

OHIO.—The returns from 33 counties in the State of Ohio. show a population of 540,754. The population of those counties in 1820, was 351,209. The Columbus State Gazette says, that if the increase be in the same proposition throughout, the population of the State will be about 850,000; another paper says 950,000.

LOUISIANA.—The Eastern District of Louisiana, in 1820, contained 109,083 souls, and in 1830, 154,536—increates 54,453.

ARKANSAS.—The population of the Arkansas territory is ascertained to be about 29,000. Increase since 1820, 100 per cent.

FLORIDA.—The population of Florida, will not exceed 35,000.—*Weekly Observer, Feb.* 1.

EUROPE.

SPEAKERS AND SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT, NO. IV.

(For the New Mon. Mag. for March.)

FEBRUARY 3. MR. HUNT.—I was particularly curious to witness the *debut* of the Hon. Member for Preston, in an assembly so little accustomed, as that so long misnamed the House of Commons, to such an out-and-outer of the Demos coming between the wind and their nobility—to see whether any *gaucherie* of manner would betray an uneasy consciousness of his not being quite at ease among those scions of aristocracy, who occupy benches originally intended for the virtual representatives of the people. Mr. Hunt, on the whole, bore himself well; and, by a total absence of affectation, of either tone or manner,—that surest test of the gentleman, at least of nature's forming,—disappointed his audience of their ready smiles at demagogue vulgarity. But once, and that for a moment, did his self-possession seem to fail him while going through the ceremonies preceding a new member's taking his seat. After the Member has signed his name, and taken the oaths, he is formally introduced by the Clerk of the House to the Speaker, who usually greets the new trespasser on his patience by a shake of the hands. This ceremony is in general performed by the present Speaker with a gloved hand towards those not particularly distinguished by wealth or pedigree. When the new Member for Preston was introduced to him, he was in the act of taking snuff with his glove off. Mr. Hunt made a bow, not remarkable for its graceful repose, at a distance—apprehensive, as it struck me, that the acknowledgment would be that of a *noli me tangere*, exclusive. He was agreeably disappointed; the Speaker gave him his ungloved hand at once, in a manner almost cordial; and Mr. Hunt took his seat, evidently pleased by the flattering courteousness of his reception.

I have thought this little circumstance just now worth recording, as, in itself,—like those bits of straw which, however intrinsically insignificant, are yet useful in showing "which way the wind blows,"—strikingly indicative of the growing deference to the popular *aura* which has, for some months past, been manifesting itself in St. Stephens. It is not four years since Alderman Waithman's rising to address the House was but the signal for "great coughing," and cries of "question" from "all parts of the House," from none more pointedly than the Whigs and Burdett oppositionists—from that, too, when he rose merely to p[illegible] and people against the John Wilkes, protect the dens, and other honourable and the Brog- company schemists; [illegible] M. P. joint-stock memories when thand it is within all our one of the "the very physical calamities of —the reprower classes" convulsed the House with "[illegible]sentatives of the people! forsooth— But "ud and reiterated bursts of laughter." Mr[illegible]ous avons changé tout cela." Not even r Canning's arrogant wit would at this moat betray him into a "black joke," at the xpense of the new Member for Preston; the great battle of the people of England, and of Europe, has been fought and won last July by the citizens of Paris; the schoolmaster is, indeed abroad; and thanks to his exertions those who have, with their blood and treasures, contributed to make England what she is—are now presuming to to talk pretty freely over what "is done in the capitol." Is this a dangerous state of things? no doubt it is—but to those only who, with fatuous obstinacy, shut their eyes on facts, and fancy that, because the blinds of their own understandings are nailed down, the sun is not shining abroad over the nations in [illegible] all his noontide splendour.

I take it that the personal appearance of Mr. Hunt is to well known to require description. He is, take him altogether, personal, perhaps the finest looking man in the House of Commons; tall, muscular, with a healthful sunmons; tall, muscular, with a healthful sunburnt florid complexion, and a manly Hawthorne deportment—half yeoman, half gentleman sportsman. To a close observer of the human face divine, however, his features are wanting in energy of will and fixedness of purpose. the brow is weak, and the eyes flittering and restless; and the mouth is usually garnished with a cold simper not very compatible with that heat born enthusiasm which precludes all doubt of truth and sincerity. If to this defect—for a *radical* defect I hold it to be—we add that he is a man of very imperfect education, possessing but little information, and that all on one side, on the subjects he talks most about, and that readiness is the chief characteristic of his understanding; it will not be judging too uncharitably of human motives to say, that a restless thirst of excitement, great personal vanity, and the accident of circumstances exclusively local and personal, and not native force of intellect, nor depth of conviction, have won for him his "radical" notoriety. As it is, however, he will be a useful Member; were it only as an echo of the prejudices of the people, and his appearance in the House of Commons should be hailed by every man who reads the signs of the times as the most remarkable effect in England that has presented itself to public notice—of the never-to-be-forgotten three days in Paris, reminding one—to be for the nonce a bit poetical—of those branches of fresh timber, which, floating over the boundless sea, struck the eye of Columbus as the first indication of a change in the current that had so long borne him with without interruption towards a new world.

Mr. Hunt spoke two or three times in the course of the evening, in his usual rambling, asserting, self-confident style, but with less demagogue extravagance of either matter or manner than I was at all prepared for. His reply to Mr. Ferguson, a flippant, self-opinionated, and, on some professional points, rather an intelligent Member, was characteristic and extremely ready, indeed worthy of his memorable set-to's with the ex-Whig Attorney General at York, in which not all his *nisi prius* astuteness prevented Sir James from coming off but second best. Mr. Ferguson was indirectly sneering at Preston and its representative, when deprecating the evils of universal suffrage.

"Why," said Mr. Hunt, "does the Honourable Member beat about the bush?" Why not come *slick* to the point by naming Preston at once? Every one that heard him knew what he was driving at; why then does he not speak out like a man? He, and I suppose many others in this House, are just now very ready to find fault with the system of franchise in force at Preston (hear hear.) Oh, ay, I knew how it was. But I ask the Honourable Member, and the House, did either hear of any complaint of the Preston franchise till the *last* election? (Hear and a laugh.) Nay, more, would they have heard even then any complaint, had Mr. Stanley, and not myself—radical blacking Hunt been the successful candidate.?" (Cheers and laughter).

MR. O'CONNELL.—I feel that this notice of Mr. Hunt would be very imperfect without a passing parallel between him and the other "lion" demogogue of the House, the great Irish Agitator. It would be a comparatively easy task to institute a comparison between the English and the Irish "man of the people," where I to string together antithetically those rapid generalities on national points of difference which we see every day pass current as fact and argument, though not possessing the most shadowless pretensions to either. The truth is, that let nations in the aggregate differ as they will in fashions of thought and manner, (and I have long had a theory that the difference is much more one of the closet than what experience would point out,) individuals, exercising a *similar kind* of individual influence over their fellows agree in not only the outline, but in the details of mental and moral conformations. This is strikingly true with respect to demagogues. There is a speech in Thucydides of a demagogue which, with a few verbal alterations, might be affixed to the name of all succeeding mob-orators—always excepting [illegible] that remarkable, and not sufficiently [illegible] appreciated man, John Wilburne. [illegible] There is the same extravagance recklessness of assertion, the same effrontery the same overweening egotism, the same artfulness of appeal to the mere prejudices and passions of the multitude, implying an acquaintance with the muddier side of the human heart, and the same indifference as to *means*—so as the *end*—self-exaltation, is attained, that we find so remarkable in Mr. Hunt, and still more in Mr. O'Connell's declamatory harangues. Both Hon. Members are more indebted to the cravings of an ignoble ambition, and a diseased self-confidence, for their influence with the populace of their respective countries, than to any superiority of endowment, native or acquired, over nine out of ten of their audience. They are both essentially very ignorant men—men indeed, to whom a general principle "is all Hebrew." If Mr. O'Connell's professional habits have made him more acute in detecting the errors of his opponents, Mr. Hunt's more varied knowledge of men and things make him less likely to be run short for means of defence. Of history, even as a mere chronological narrative, they both, in fact, know nothing, save what Mr. O'Connell has picked up in Blackstone and Butler's Lives of the Saints, and what both have gleaned from that erudite and infallible work, Cobbett's "History of the Reformation." As to [illegible] science and general literature, they know as much precisely as they do of [illegible] modesty: and of it they have just the same notion as the blind man, spoken of by Mr. Locke, had of colours Whence then their extraordinary demagogue influence? The answer. I fear, contains little flattering to the "dignity of human nature," as it manifests itself in the mass of mankind.

The truth is, the ability to rouse an unthinking, uneducated crowd is of the very lowest order, and is of a much more negative character than is generally imagined. Much depends on the mere circumstance that the audience is a crowd, and much on the absence of a delicate sensibility to the higher beauties of our moral and intellectual nature. That which would pass unheeded as either a clap-trap commonplaceism, or as a vapid puerility, if pronounced to a *few*, will enkindle a crowd, or excite them to action, *in proportion to their very number*. The shepherd's dog is put to his shifts in barking a single sheep through a gap, but finds no difficulty in managing a drove. And the reason is obvious —apart from what we may call the sympathy of aggregation. Large bodies of men, to ensure blind unanimity of action, must be appealed to, not through their virtues or reasoning powers of the principles of moral and political justice; but through their passions, their prejudices, through their very ignorance,—and he can best make that appeal who himself partakes most of these affections. Let him who doubts this opinion attend a public meeting, no matter whether the audience be titled, or well-dressed, or the very opposite, so as it be numerous, and I promise him he will be cured of his scepticism. The history of that "tumultuous sea of democracy," the people of Athens, furnishes many striking commentaries on it, and shows how much passion and prejudice, not truth and reason, are the prime movers of a mob, no matter what its designation or constitution. Phocion had watched the ebbings and flowings of Athenian excitement as Demonsthenes himself "fulmined it o'er Greece," and declared that the applause was as the matter approached to vapid inanity. One day, according to the well-known anecdote, that he chanced to be himself applauded when addressing them, he turned quickly round, and with trepidation asked an intelligent friend near him. "What silly nonsense have I uttered that they thus applaud me?" And here we have the rationale of the embarrassment of Demosthenes before Philip of Macedon, arising from an uncomfortable consciousness of the principle involved in Phocion's question, and not, as is usually alleged from a dastardcrouching to royalty which belonged not to the age nor to the man.

Much of this uncomfortable consciousness of being out of his element is discernible even in Mr. O'Connell's deportment in the House of Commons, notwithstanding his overweening vanity and most impotent presumption. He reminds one in every action and gesture of his countryman *Teddy the Tiler*, in the farce, at the great man's table; now arrogantly familiar with the servants, now obsequious, to a degree that would be ludicrous but for its disgu[illegible] ness, to those whom curiosity allures into [illegible] miliar conversation with him. Teddy calls for "glass of whiskey" at dinner, to show, as he says himself in Power's droll performance, that he his "at his *ase* and up to the ways of the *pleece*." In the same manner and for the very same reason, and with precisely the same "murtherin' gentility" of pronunciation, the Hon. Member for Waterford cannot let a Turnpike Bill pass without an egotistical harangue about the *Repale*, [illegible] *Repeal* of the Union, and the [illegible] Ireland, and his "M[illegible] tion to present."

Feb. 6. THE CIVIL [illegible] ded House assembled la[illegible] positions of the new Go[illegible] the Civil List, the immediate [illegible] be remembered, of the breaki[illegible] Duke's Government.

LORD ALTHORPE, as usual, was plain, [illegible] ly, and above all theatrical attempts to w[illegible] attention. His plan is simply an unmystifyi[illegible] modification, but not a reduction, of this branc[illegible] of our expenditure. Not a word touching the Crown's [illegible] retainining Duchy of [illegible] Lancaster revs, on which his Lordship's p[illegible]arty, particy Mr. Brougham, grounded so many charge equivocation against the then administ[illegible]on, and, as every honest man felt, with justice. The King's speech declared that his Majesty surrendered to the control of Parliament his "hereditary revenues *without reserve*;" and the Opposition, of which Lord Althorpe, Mr. Brougham, and Sir H. Parnell were the leaders, rung the changes with a vengeance, on the quibble, or, as Lord Brougham's alternative had it, "gross ignorance of the simplest rule of grammar," on the part of Duke and his colleagues, which the exemption of the Duchy of Lancaster revenues implied. Even in the article of the last Edinburgh [civ.] in which the triumph of the Whigs is "Io Pæanated," as Sir Charles Wetherell phrases it, the withholding of the Duchy of Lancaster revenues, after this "*without reserve*" declaration of the King's speech, is put forward as one of those remarkable Polignac symptoms of obstinate imbecility which hastened the downfall of the Duke's dynasty, amid the rejoicing of the nation. And yet within a little month the very men who thus successfully railed at the conduct of their predecessors as either the most "imbecile dishonesty," or "gross ignorance of even the rudiments of the English language," having by this railing got possession of power, play themselves the very same prarks, that is, refuse to place these very revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster within the control of Parliament!

As this is the first bad symptom of Lord G[illegible] Government that has transpired; and as measures and not men, after all, are the only touchstone of praise or censure, which a truly independent Journal like the New Monthly should employ, I will note one or two of the more prominent statements made last night with respect to the Civil List, as they are reported in the morning Journals. From having been an ear and eyewitness, I can vouch for their general accuracy. It is not improbable that I may overrate their importance:—if not, they are worth preserving as the first page, perhaps, of the decline and fall of the Grey administration.

MR. GOULBOURN, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, that all that was good in Lord Althorpe's plan was his (Mr. Goulbourn's) "thunder," and all that was new, was bad, and his Lordship's own. This was the sum and substance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's modest, friendly, and disinterested opinion; and as such does not demand any comment. Perhaps there never was a man concerning whose official inefficiency there exists so universal and opinion as Mr. Goulbourns, and yet so far at least as speech making qualifications are concerned, he is, as I beleive I on a former occasion remarked, a brilliant orator compared with Lord Althorpe. Nature, to amend, however, for a narrow, petulant, and self-centred understanding, has endowed him with all the requisites for a respectable clerk. He is a regular man at business, and, like Michael Cassio, an expert arithmatician.

SIR HENRY PARNELL, (Member for the Queen's County.) The mention of the name of this gentleman, by far the best man in either House of Parliament on matters of finance, again suggests the question, why was not he made Chancellor of the Exchequer? Why was not Lord Althorpe placed at the head of the Admiralty, with which his family have been long connected? Mr. Wynn in his old office at the head of the Board of Controul? and Mr. C. Grant again appointed to the Presidentship of the Board of Trade? Sir J. Graham's estimate studies might have been advantageously employed in the War Office, or the Mint; and if the affairs of the country could not be carried on without the advise of that profound philosopher, my Lord Auckland, why not invent a new cabinet office worthy of his great and well-known statesmanlike abilities? Instead of this Sir Henry Parnell is altogether shut out of office, merely, as it should seem, because he is just now the man of all others most fitted to preside over our finances with satisfaction to the country. Lord Althorpe, to whose high moral worth and manly understanding I have more than once been a willing witness, is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons, merely because all his former efforts in legislation have been confined to County Courts, and other matters belonging to the duties of the Home Office, and because he is in delivery and arrangement about the most inefficient speaker in the House, not excepting orator Macauley.

ir James Graham is appointed to the head of he Admiralty for no other reason than that e never in his life devoted a moment to the onsideration of naval affairs, while he has read e majority of the pamphlets and review ar-cles which have appeared of late years on he Currency and the Corn Laws. Mr Wynn is pointed to the Secretaryship of wa because he nothing of the duties of the office, while he ntimately acquainted with the affairs of India, er which he most ably and impartially presided r years. Mr. Cha les Grant, in like man-er, is sent to an office respecting which his ind is, after the late Vice-President of the oard of Trade's own heart, a *tabula rasa;* and that too while he was known to the coun-try as the colleague and worthy successor of Mr. Huskisson in the management of the affairs of the Board of Trade. And lastly, we have Lord Auckland as President of the Board of Trade, because in the fir t place, the office belongs constitutionally to the House of Com-mons; and in the next, because his Lordsh p has had a trial of its duties during the "Talents" administration, and was found to be wholly incompetent to discharge them. This is really too bad, and will not answer. Omniscient as Lord Grey is in his own estimation, he will find, perhaps, to his cost, that the present arrangement will not do; that not all Lord Alth rpe's moral influence, so creditable to those upon who it is exercised, can bear up on the one hand against the spring tide of rash innovation which is setting in so strong now from all quart rs of the Reform wor d; nor on the other against the zealous phalanx of Tory prejudices, of which, loss of office will make if it has not already made, Sir Robert Peel the mouth piece. But to return to Sir Henry Parnell.

How strangely our preconceived notions of the personal appearance of public men some-times jar with the reality. The financier of the "mind's eye" is generally a thin, sallow, care-worn little gentleman; and yet Mr. Rothschild is as round and dumpy in face and figure as a retired tallow chandler; and the able author of *Financial Reform* a tall, portly, florid person-age, with the look half grazier, half naval, or a man to whom roast beef, and plumpudding, and the qualities f good old port would be more germane than jejune investigations into the most efficient mode of reducing the national debt. Then here is another contrast between Sir Hen-ry Parnell's appearan e, and his mode of ex-pr ssing himself. From so "stout" a gentleman in size and bearing, and from a man so indepen-dent in principles, and so well informed on every subject he expresses an opinion upon, one would expect a loud, fluent, and somewhat dictatorial oration, though the fact is that he del vers himself in a tone so low and indistinct, in fact, so half-whispering and diffident as to almost neu-tralise the excellence of the matter; and this, too, in proportion to the importance of that mat er, and to the attention which the House bestows upon him. On ordinary occasions he is much more audible a d distinct; and in Com-mittee above stairs, intel igence and self posses-sion itself. It was evident from the Hon. Baro-net's tone in reference to Lord A thorpe's state-ment, that he was much more dissa isfied with the new Civil List arrangements, than either his personal resp ct for the noble Lord or his usual diffidence would permit his avowing. He merely said he was disappointed.

Mr. Hunt's observations had more common sense point in them than even, I think, Mr. Hume's, though the latter's were in his usual spirit of an thema against all "unnecessary ex-penditure of the money wrung out of the pockets of the people."

They both railed at the Pension List, and at the system of supporting the poor members of titled fa ilies on public charity:—

"When," said the never tiring and ever-vigilant Member for Middlesex, "pensions were defended as given in charity, it should not be forgotten that charity out to begin at home. *(A laugh)* Led them but look at the distress of the country, which arose, in a great measure, from the burden of the taxes, and then say whether it would not be greater charity to re-lieve the distressed pe ple of this country by re-mitting such an amonnt of the public taxes, than by squandering it away in this manner for the support of poor peers, and other persons whose relatives could and should supp rt them."

Mr. Hunt, in a speech, which, though shrewd here and there, was much too lengthy and in-coherent, had a great deal to the same purpose. He remarks, however, respecting the implied determination of Ministers not to reduce their own salaries, were less ramb ling and told better. As he is just now a bit of a "lion" in the House, I shall quote them, the rather as they are a favourable taste of his quality:—

"The official salaries had been raised by that House in consequence of a message from the Crown, stating the rise in the price of every ar-ticle of consumption and necessary of life. If he had then been a member of that House, he should have said to the statement of the rise in prices, 'This is all perfectly true,---every neces sary of li e has risen a hundredfold;' but at the same time he should have said, 'Out of whose pockets is this rise to be paid for? Why, out of the pockets of the very people who are oblig-ed to pay similar high prices for all the provi-sions which they and their families consume.' *(Hear)* Every necessary of life had now fallen, and yet, from what had been said by the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, he must conclude that Ministers had no intention of making reductions in their own salaries, since they had no inten-tion of making reductions in the Civil List where they were equally called for.) It would go forth in the newspapers of to-morrow, that the present Administration, like the last, were totally in-different to what the people of England were suffering—to all the great and general misery which was driving them to those deeds of vio-lence, to those breaches of the law and of the rights of property, for which they were after-wards to be sacrificed."

This last sentence is characteristically insi-dious.

Sir James Graham was the Government orator on the occasion; and, if the truth must be told, his performance was very so-so. The Right Honourable Baronet is evidently a very common place personage—without any origi nality or vigour of thought or language---who has made a character for himself by one or two set speeches, in which what Mr. Hume has been boring the H use with since he be came a member of it, was expressed in more neat phraseology, and at a more ripe moment of the public ear. Then, as I remarked on a former occasion, his lisping, sing-song, petit-maitrish, affected, carpet-knight delivery and attire, contrasting so provokingly with his Herculean, muscular figure, and those proofs of pains-taking industry so abundant in his set speeches. To say nothing of the consisten-cy (to which I have alluded above) of the pre-sent Ministry, with respe t to the Duchy of Lan caster job, there is something nove in the logic of Sir Jame 's defence. When the Whigs were out of office, the revenues of this Duchy were as much part and parcel of the hereditary re-venues of the Crown as any of those which his Majesty placed "without reserve" at the dis-posal of Parliament. But now it appears they are more enlightened.

"Let it be recollected," said this able logi-cian and consistent statesman, "that his Majesty had given up the Droits of the Admi-ralty, his inte est in the 4½ per cent duties, and had accepted of a proposition for a reduced Civil List. The reduction, it was true, was small in amount; still an important principle was involved in the proposed construction of Civil List, which ought never to be lost sight of,—namely, the plac ng a large sum under the control of Parliament, which sum had been pre viously beyond its reach. The Duchy of Lancas-ter constituted part of the revenues to which his Majesty had succeeded. Henry the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, and, curiously enough, the Protector Cromwell, had severed the Duchy of Lancaster from the hereditary revenues of the Crown; and it now remained perfectly separate and apart, was to be considered as belonging to his Majesty personally and privately, and not in a public shape."

That is to say, because three usurpers--- (for if Sir James recollects the History of England, he must know that Henry IV. Bolingbroke, and Henry VII. Richmond, were, so far as an here-ditary or lineal right to the crown w s co cerned, as much usurpers as the Protector Cromwell himself would have been had he formally placed it on his own head)- lawlessly separated the Duchy of Lancaster revenue from the "hereditary revenues of the Crown;"—that *therefore* "it now remained separate and apart;" and *therefore* to be considered as belonging to his Majesty, "personally and privately, and not in a public shape." Again, I say this Civil List transaction savours ill for Lord Grey's Govern-ment—a Government which has no support save that derived from public opinion, and which, therefore, should, at all personal hazards, ho-nestly deserve it.

8th.—The Special Commission. Mr. Hunt bids fair to have himself voted a dead bore, if he thus yields to that most fatal of all maladies verbal in-continence. Only think of six columns of th *Times* being devoted to the Honourable Mem-ber for Preston's "professional tour in his gig" through Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset-shire. It was on the whole, however, an amus-ing speech, with here and there a bit of his characteristic insidious shrewdness. The great and indeed only argument, a mere clap trap phrase can be designated, against the Ballot, was thus indirectly "pitched at" by him. It appears that some of the agricultural labourers refused to be sworn in special con-stables, conceiving that the object was to put down by force all attempts to obtain high wages. The refusal was pronounced, like the Ballot, to be un-English. Mr. Hunt quoted the reply to this weighty argument by one of the recusants. It should be premised, that the Honourable Member performed the numerous dialogue episodes of his lengthy oration with considerable humour.

"He was a tall, muscular, but half-starved young man of thirty; and his answer was worth repeating, for the benefit of those members with whom sonorous phrases had in general more weight than fact or argument. 'You tell me,' said he, 'that our refusing to be sworn in special constables is un-English. I admit it is, but I ask you if it is the only un-English griev-ance in existence? I have a wife and five children, I am able and willing to work, and yet all I can procure to support them and my-self is 7*s.* per week. Is that English? Is it English, that on a Sunday I am frequently obliged to lie in bed, in order that my share of our scanty victuals may go to support my poor infants and their mother? Is it English, that while I, in common with many others like me, am thus stinted in the very necessaries of life, the parson, who abounds in its luxuries, should refuse with anger to abate one penny of his tithes? This is what I call un-English. *(Hear, hear.)* And when you remove these un-Eng-lish grievances, I'll admit that my conduct, in refusing to protect the property of those who have hitherto shown so little regard to my interest, is un-English also.'"

It is needless to add, that but few agricul-tural labourers could thus express themselves, and that the conciseness and point of the lan-guage is due to the reporter of the speech.

Mr. Hunt's motion was negatived by no less a majority than 267 out of a House of 269 members—a fact which speaks volumes as to the mob affections of the representatives of the people!

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, (Member for Clare.) I feel that no arrangement of words within my control could give a reader, who has never seen nor heard this gentleman ex-hibit, a just notion of his extraordinary merits. It is not enough to say that he is a tall raw-boned, though rather well-looking Irishman, overweeningly vain of his mere animal longi-tude and his sedulously cultivated whiskers, who despairing, as it should seem, of attracting public attention in the paths usually pursued by men of talent and learning, courts an ignoble notoriety by making a sailor's shirt perform the additional duty of a waistcoat, and by substi-tuting Rugantino buffoonery and "Shillelah" assurance to those mental qualifications expect-ed in a gentleman assuming to himself a pro-minent place in the House of Commons. Mr. Mahon is, moreover, a curious compound of the extravagances which amuse boys and stage-struck maidens in the characters of Rugantino, Orson, and Sir Lucius O'Trigger. He has all the swagger and bravo costume of the one united with the hirsute forest wildness of mien, and ignorance of the world of the other; and seems, like his countryman in the play, to think no argument equal to a message at ten paces, and that the best way of becoming friends is to first "pick a *nate* quarrel!" But the Honourable Member is evidently not yet out of his hobble-dehoyhood, or he would have known that the world has outgrown those follies he would fain perpetuate;—that his countryman, Dick Mar-tin, tried he same melo-dramatic mixture of the bully and the buffoon—of Roderic Dhu and Punch—some seven or eight summers past, and failed—that *qui contempsit suam vitam tuæ dominus est* is no longer infallible among educated gentlemen—that, in fact, the man who has no other chance of being known than as a professional fire-eater, is, in this nine-teenth century, consigned (at least, in good society) to a contemptuous and very short-lived notoriety. This he will even learn from the admirable novels descriptive of Irish Life of Banim and Griffin, should he condescend from his legislative eminence to improve himself by their perusal. He may be assured, that such a demeanour as I am now going to quote will do more to perpetuate those anti-Irish prejudices which he complains of on the part of the peo-ple of England, than all the talents and mild gentlemanly bearing of such men as the Brown-lows and the Wyses can for years neutralize; for what boots it that he may be in private life, a warm hearted, generous fellow, with all those social qualities for which his country is so noted? Mr. Mahon (why the silly affectation of drop-ping the *Mr.?*) is yet young enough to acquire new habits, and of disabusing the public mind here of the belief that turbulence and noisy pre-sumption are a part of the education of Irishmen of birth and station. Such surely would not be the effect of the following unique scena.

The reader will perhaps remember that the daily journals described the House as having, as usual, laughed at some Orson *outré*-ism of the Honourable Member, and that Mr. Rice, the Member for Limerick, happened to join in the laugh. The sequel is thus graphically re-ported in the *Times*.

"O'Gorman Mahon thanked the Honour-able Member for Limerick for that sneer; he promised the Honourable Member than it should be remembered, that he, on the Treasu-ry Bench—*(Cries of Order!)*

"The Speaker said, that he rose to inter-cept what, if persevered in, might prove dis-orderly. *(Hear!)*

"O'Gorman Mahon felt grateful to the Speaker for the intimation; but complained of the interruption, because he had not been guilty of any breach of order. The Speaker, he said, had only risen to respond to an un-meaning cry; because he could not say that he (O'Gorman Mahon) had been disorderly. *(Loud cries of Order!)*

"Sir C. Wetherell then addressed the Spea-ker.—'After the masterly and dignified man-ner in which you, Sir, have announced the rule of order,—avoiding all severity and harshness of manner, so as to do credit to yourself, and to correspond with the feelings of the House, I am surprised that that intimation has had no effect. If it shall not prove effective, you, Sir, will be again required to rise from your chair, and assert the dignity of the House.' *(Hear!)*

"O'Gorman Mahon—'The Honourable Member for Boroughbridge has called upon you, Sir, to rise from your chair. *(No, no.)* I say he did. *(No.) Let any one stand forth who pretends to say he did not.' (Cries of Order!)*

"The Speaker—'I am quite sure that the Honourable Member must feel, on reflection, that when I interrupt the course of any Ho-nourable gentlemen's speech, I always do so with the greatest lenity of manner consistent with the discharge of my duty. *(Loud cheers.)* The Honourable Member will not be the single exception, as I trust, in this House, to believe that I interfered when I was not satisfied that the Honourable Member was out of order; and if I abstain from expressing myself in strong terms, it is not only from a hope, but from a confidence, that the Honourable Mem-ber will take the hint, and not oblige me to discharge a most arduous and painful duty.' *(Loud cheers.)*

"O'Gorman Mahon—'I thank you, Sir, for not having contradicted, and, consequently, having confirmed what I asserted. *(No! no!)* Thank you for your 'noes!' But I ask this simple question—why do not those who cry out 'no!' stand up in their individual capacities and say so? The Honourable Member for Boroughbridge did call upon the Speaker to rise and put me down. The Honourable Mem-ber accused me of having been disorderly; and with that tact and ingenuity which belong to his profession, to pervert any truth, however pal-pable, into quite the opposite'—*(Order! order! question!)*

"The Speaker—'I still cannot but persuade myself that the Honourable gentlemen, on a moment's reflection, will see that he has been disorderly on two grounds---first, for addressing himself to a subject not connected with the question he is about to submit to the House; and, secondly, for accusing another Honourable Member of a wilful and professional perversion of truth.' *(Hear, hear!)*

"O'Gorman Mahon—'I am now precluded from alluding any more to the Member for Boroughbridge in this House, *but I may meet him again elsewhere.* (*Order.*) How am I out of order? I am no more out of order now, than when I alluded to a peculiarity which I considered particularly applicable to the Mem-ber for Boroughbridge. As the Speaker ab-stained from saying I was disorderly then, I have his testimony in my favour.' *(Cries of Order!)*

"The Speaker—'I am quite sure the Ho-nourable Member will feel, and if the Honour-able Member does not, I hope the rest of the House will feel, what is due to its own dignity. *(Hear, hear!)* I claim nothing for myself personally; but I do claim something for the dignity of the chair. *(Cheers.)* I tell the Honourable Member that he was out of order on two occasions; and I tell him farther, that this House never has been in the habit of submitting to the manner in which the Honourable Member is now pleased to address the House. (*Loud cheers.*) The House always takes care to give full notice to any Honourable Member, who may be in error through mistake, to retrace his steps; but if he persevere in an objectionable course, then the Speaker, in the exercise of his duty, would be bound to take that step which alone remained, and call upon the Honourable Member by name, who would be then brought before the House, and have to take an explanation of his conduct.' *(Hear, hear!)*

I need not point out the fine contrast which the dignified mild rebuke of the Speaker pre-sents to the school-boy petulance of Mr. Ma-hon. Indeed it would appear to have struck himself so; for he was subsequently observed to be earnestly explaining himself to the Speaker and Sir Charles Wetherell, both of whom shook him by the hand, in the manner of paternal for-giveness of boyish follies. His subsequent speech had more than a usual supply of those blunders generally considered to be the monopo-ly of Patland. One are two short specimens must suffice.

"'The people of Ireland,' said Mr. Mahon wanted no meat—all they desired was potatoes and salt, and that they could not obtain. *In this state they had remained since the 10th of January without, a particle of food to main-tain them (A laugh.)* Before the 1st of March 2000 more individuals would be reduced to the same situation. (*Laughter.*)

And still better when he enters upon his argu-ment, and, like a man drunk boasts of his tem-perate virtues.

"'He almost lamented that he was not born of a pugnacious disposition, that he might meet the response indicated in that cheer. *Did those honourable members who thus conducted them-selves imagine that they could prevent the un-fortunate men who were five feet under the snow from thinking that they could better their condition* by *a repeal of the Union?* (Great Laughter.) *It might be said that England had not caused The snow*, but the people had the snow on them, and they thought that their connexion with England had reduced them to the state in which they now were. (*A Laugh.*) Whether that was true or not, they believed it to be so, and would act on their belief.'"

These few extracts will, I take it, make the reader better acquainted with Mr. O'Gorman Mahon than could a thousand merely descrip-tives essays.

It was on the same evening that the Member for Clare was thus Hibernicizing it, that Lord Althorpe gave expression in a tone of unwonted energy to the following declaration, touching the O'Connell scheme of a repeal of the Union:—

"Sir, I sincerely hope that the object of those who are in favour of the repeal of the Union will not succeed; and, knowing that they can-not succeed, except by successful war, I must say, that though no man is more averse from war, and particularly a civil war, than I am, yet I must confess, that to me even civil war would be preferable to the dismemberment and des-truction of the empire." (*Loud and continued cheers from both sides of the house.*)

9th.—Mr. Mahon again wallowing in the mud—again seeking distinction at the pistol's mouth.

Mr. Shaw (the Recorder of Dublin, a gentle-man who destroys the favourable impression which a handsome manly appearance seldom fails in producing, by a whining conventicle delivery,)'s sneer at the Milesian hero told well;—that his lively sympathy with the alleged sufferings of a criminal whose case he had been advocating as one of great hardship—must have been owing to the man's attire. The person alluded to "wore *a loose coat, no waiscoat, a striped coloured shirt, no neckcloth, and hair all over his face*,"—Mahon himself to the life!

10th.—Mr. P. Howard, (Member of Carlisle.) In the name of common sense, when will the reign of learned nonsense be over? Was

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there ever such an instance of inginious folly? Here is a fine full-grown school-boy innocent of beard, ignorant of the world in which we live, though evidently not wholly unacquainted with the names of men and things that flourished in the palmy days of Greece and Rome, comes forward, and to a literally empty House deliberately repeats, like a parrot, —save that a parrot neither lisps nor minces its words,—an awfully long "my name is Norval oration against the vote by Ballot, and "all that sort of thing," as Matthews says. "I will not, Sir, as the early history of the Roman Republic, as told us by Titus Livius, is just now being controverted, seek for an authority against the Ballot before Aufidius Gallus, in the year of the City 614." Admitting the historical accuracy of the Honourable Member's citations, and that Otho was not elected Emperor in consequence of the Ballot system, what in the name of consequential reasoning, is the sequitur, as Partridge, another great ancient, terms it? Is there, in the first place, no difference between the circumstances of the times? In the next place, has or has not the world grown wiser since the times of "Rome's least mortal mind?" and lastly, are not the Honou able Member's citations all one side? But the Honourable Member, forsooth: is "a senator;" and, as Shaftesbury, with his usual truth and profundity observes," the liker any thing is to wisdom, if it be not plainly the thing itself, the more directly it becomes its opposite."

12th. The BUDGET.—Well, Lord Althorpe has last night fleshed his maiden sword as a finance minister—and the result, I am sorry to say, is a failure. His statement was confused, indegested, and illogical; and he gargled his words in his throat, if possible, still more than ever. Indeed, so defective was the noble lord in delivery and arrangement that Mr. Goulburn, who followed him in the debate, shone by contrast as a luminous orator. It really pains me to state these brash truths of a man, for whose integrity of purpose, and unaffected candour and straitforwardness of dealing, I entertain so unfeigned a respect—but the truth must be told; and, as Lafayette said to the Americans on the accession of a popular administration," you must try the most popular men only by their measures."

The first great defect of Lord Althorpe's statement was the absence of every thing like confidence, or fixedness of purpose in his tone and manner: he hemmed, and he stammered, and seemed as much embarrassed as if it were truely a *maiden* speech. No doubt modesty is a most insinuating virtue in private life; but it is one exceedingly out of place in the official Leader of the House of Commons. A public speaker cannot bestow too much pains beforehand in "making himself up," as the phrase goes, in his subject matter; but once having risen to submit his views for the purpose of their being immediately adopted by his audience, he can scarcely be too confident, too free from any hesitation of either candour or indifference; in fact, he cannot be too inflexibly ardent in conquering, by the mere force of his own convictions and will, all seeming difficulties. No large assembly, not even the House of Lords, was ever yet influenced materially by a candid sober statement of the opinions of any individuals— only so far as they chimed in with their own; and Lord Althorp must know that a phalanx, by no means unimportant even as to mere number, watch the new government's every idle expression, with all the malicious scrutiny of men still rankling from ignominious expulsion from office. Concessions or admissions to such men are not only gratuitous surrender of an inch here and there, where an ell is sure to be taken, but go to furnish his worst adversaries with there most formidable argument; and even with respect to friends, it says little for the confidence of any administration in its own strength, that instead of *commanding* the votes of honourable members by its indications of power, and influence, and will, it prays their sympathy by an acknowledgment of its own weaknesses. It is the business, as Lord Althorpe and his colleagues well know, of the Opposition for the time being to find out and magnify these weaknesses, so that the noble lord's chivalrous candour is much more honourable to him as a private gentleman than prudent as a minister.

The next defect was its apparent inconsistency. What is now-a-days called consistency is, it is true, a real merit only in the eyes of the unthinking many—(the nineteen out of twenty) —but it should not nevertheless be wholly lost sight of by a government with whom the charge of inconsistancy against their predecessors was so frequent as to become a by-word. Besides, what was characteristic, and therefore unexpected in the Duke of Wellington and his men, will not pass muster in the new government; because, having been lifted into office by the force of public opinion alone, it is the more amenable to public censure. The very first night of the present session Lord Althorpe, as the organ of a numerous popular party, stated that he was hostile to the then ministry because they "did not retrench as much as the wants of the people required." Last night he declared that "economy had been carried as far by his predecessors in office, as it could consistently with the public service," without assigning any reason whatever for his change of opinion. Then with respect to the Duchy of Lancaster he is but retracing the steps of his predecessors —and the pension list regulations are but changes of form—involving no saving of the public money. What we the result of their thus tracing the steps of their predecessors? Simply, it will lower in them still lower public contempt than the Duke's government- for what in the one was after all but consistent misconduct, would be in the other public treachery—inducing good men to believe, with the Walpolian school, that public honour is an empty sound.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was delivered in a tone of exulting energy, as if he had him on the hip and would keep him there. The atmosphere of the Opposition benches has had a marvellous effect on the Right Honouraole Baronet's oratorical powers; there is an elastic buoyancy now in his speeches quite surprising in one so prompous and prosy and jesuitically word weighing when in office. He really would be a very able debater had he less Joseph Surface sentimental egotism on every occasion; and as it is, is more than a match at everyday work for Lord Althorpe, Sir James Graham, and even Lord Palmerston together. Lord Althorpe looked aghast at the unmistakeable cheers with followed every sentence of Sir Robert's sophistical declamation, for I hold it to be such, as to the proposed transfer duty on stocks involving a breach of public faith. Funded property is as much in morals, as in law, liable to every tax, which the necessities of the state may require, as landed and every other property which that state protects; the breach of public faith is the same in both instances, and is no more so in either than every new tax or act of Parliament. But the Right Honourable Boronet's sophistry evidently *told* on the House, and the opinion is, that Lord Althorpe must abandon it. The great objection, however, was hardly noticed, namely, that the tax would press heavily on the comparatively *poorer* holders of funded property, those among whom the daily transfers take place, while it left the large holder, the unfrequent transferer in point of fact untouched.

15th. MR. SPENCER PERCEVAL and the GENERAL FAST.—The most remarkable circumstance connected with the sermon which this evidently most amiable and enthusiastic "religionist" delivered in the House last night, was the marked church-like attention with which it was listened to, contrasting with the no less marked levity with which the Honourable Member's first announcement of his intention was greeted; levity which an ably conducted evening journal, and still more recently a writer in the Quarterly Review, have been hoaxed into attributing to the irreverent imagination of the reporters. I know not whence it is, but it is the fashion just now to impute to these gentlemen the fabrication of most of the absurdities perpetrated in Parliament; though it is well known to those in the habit of hearing the debates, that omission—certainly not commission—is the charge to which they are most obnoxious. Indeed, the public is little aware of the extent of their obligations to the "gentlemen of the press," in sparing them the awful infliction of many a prosy oration—(infallible in inducing sleep even when opium and other powerful narcotics have failed)—and in licking into from and substance many a *rudis et indigestaque moles* of words.

As an historical curiosity, reminding us of the more zealous days of the Long Parliament, Mr. Perceval's lay sermon would be worth preserving in the pages of the New Monthly; but as it is understood, that Mr. Coleridge means to incoporate it with his own lay sermons in a new edition of the *Statesman's Manual or, the Bible the best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight*, I will not now anticipate that entertaining publication. Suffice it, that the universal impression of every person who heard the honourable member was, that

"All was conscience and a tender heart."

18th. THE NEW BUDGET.—Well, was there ever witnessed such legislative child's play—such mere schoolboy backings out! Lord Althorpe seems to have nothing to do since his budget speech but to abandon all its propositions; and thus it will be till he comes boldly forward with a well-devised plan of a *bona fide* property tax—maugre my Lord Brougham's quondam opposition—and of a remission of those taxes which press on the means of productive industry. (In a parenthesis I may ask, why are honourable members, the free trade liberals, just now so silent touching the Corn Laws?) Tax capital, that is, the means of bringing into action productive industry, as little as possible—revenue as much as it can bear *as revenue*: the former being thus unshackled, progresses without limit toward accumulation; the latter, if not too much taxed, interferes not with the means of productive industry. If these principles were kept constantly in view, it would not be easy to compute the immence amount of nonsense one is obliged to bear promulgated with solemn faces on both sides of the House that would be saved the public for home consumption by our honourable legislators.

Take for an example the cry against the proposed reduction of duty on tobacco. Besides that the reduction would destroy the great smuggling trade in tobacco carried on in Ireland, it would only be an act of justice to the poor consumer, to whom indeed unmanufactured tobacco is a necessary. This fact seems to have wholly escaped not only Lord Althorpe who evidently means the best towards the less wealthy classes of the community, but the political economists, *par excellence*, of the free-trade school—through it is as plain as the plainest question of figures. The severity with which the duty on raw tobacco presses on the working classes, to whom, as I have said, it is a necessary, as compared with the comparative lightness of the duty on the manufactured commodity, to the consumer of which—the rich—it is but partially even a luxury, will appear evident when we take the raw untaxed price of both into a moment's consideration. The market price of raw tobacco is about 6d. Per pound, the duty 3s. that is 600 per cent. while the duty on the manufactured commodity is but from 33 to 50 per cent. on the untaxed cost; though the consumer of the former is the poor man—of the latter the dealer in luxuries. Why not a graduated duty in proportion to the intrinsic value of the article, so low on the raw commodity as to put an end to the bounty on smuggling, which the present 600 per cent. rate holds out; and so high on the costly manufacture as to make it a tax on luxury? ultimately the revenue would be a gainer, as Lord Althorpe very truly observed. But more on these points anon.

In all these vacillations and backings out, the transparent candour and freedom from the tricks of office of Lord Althorpe are truly refreshing. "I have been taunted," said the noble lord, "with the many changes which I have though it right to make in the budget since I first broached it on Friday last. It is true I have made many changes, but so far am I from being therefore sorry, that I should have been, and should have had great reason to be ashamed if I had not made those changes in my plan for which reasonable grounds had been adduced." (*Cheers.*)

There is yet one, and but one, sheet anchor for the present administration, destitute as it is, in the Commons at least, of ready business eloquence, and that official tact which is the next best substitute, namely, "a full and efficient,' measure of reform. If they fail in that—I mean on the side of public opinion —out they go, with all their imperfections on their head, amid the jeers and derisions of their present foes and well-wishers. *Nous verrons.*

This article has so far exceeded our prescribed limits, that we must defer till next a notice of Mr. Praed, Mr. Jeffrey, and Mr. Macauley, as also an account of Lord King's *epidedeixes* on the Tithe system.

PRETTY FEET.

To the Editor of the Court Journal.

SIR,—It has been said that when a man is between twenty and thirty he looks most at a woman's face, when he is between thirty and forty he admires her figure, but when he has passed forty he pays most attention to a pretty foot and ancle. I will not stop to enquire into the truth of this observation, still less to state whether or not I have reached the age most likely to possess such a taste. I nevertheless freely confess that I delight to see a well turned ancle and seraph-shaped foot. I do not pretend to remember the high heel, or the peaked toe, the buckle and the rosettes of former days, but the youngest of us cannot well forget the indescribable, monstrous, ill-formed, punk-like, paralellogram which about fifteen years ago was designated a "lady's shoe;" fastened by a string as strong as a trace for a coach horse, placed on a sole of nearly an inch in thickness with a heel heavy enough and broad enough to *settle* the paving stones in the Strand, this concave contrivance was surmounted by a cumbersome ill-fitting worsted, or whitey-brown cotton stocking, hanging in not merely *un* but *dis*-graceful folds round the inscrutable ancle!

It is not so now, Sir, I confess, but still we are far from having reached perfection in this particular; I mean as a mode; for in individual instances we certainly have. Oh, Sir, I saw the other day, a foot and ancle stepping into a carriage, and—in short, I have been dreaming of it ever since. Yet, there was nothing very *particular* in that I can recollect, but it was neatness and symmetry itself. The prunella shoe fitted as if the foot had been made for it, as it for the foot; a delicate sandal was passed carefully over a beautiful instep, (without which, by the bye, no foot *can* be pretty,) and round an ancle that no sculpture could equal. The latter was clad in speckled silk. Ah, sir, why was this not a *fair* specimen, in *both* senses of the word, of my country women's pretensions in this particular? Doubtless the *chausure* of our English women is better now than at any former period; we owe this advantage to the French, and I, in the name of Englishmen, thank them for it. I can palate their made dishes, and enjoy their wines, I am amused by their bijouterie, and am lost in admiration of their never ending *nouveantes* in the articles of garniture and *chapeaux de dames;* but all these are as nothings in comparison with the reform they have introduced in our female chaussures; and I do not despair of living to see our country women as careful in this particular as the neatest footed Bordelaise that ever stepped over the pave of the metropolis of Chateau Margeaux; for I need not tell your readers Sir, that the most enchantingly drest feet and ancles in the world are those of the Bordelaises.

[Our Correspondent will not be angry with the liberties that we have taken with his letter; especially when we promise ere long a series of Essays on subjects similar in character and attraction to that on which he has addressed us —E D. C. J.]

A YEAR IN SPAIN. BY A YOUNG AMERICAN.

The inducements to spend a year in Spain are so few, that we are obliged to import Spanish tourists. The advantage of reading Don Quixote in the original tongue, like the son of the old gentleman whom the Prime Minister once advised to learn Spanish, is about all the advantage or pleasure to be derived. Spain is the land of robbery and starvation: every body is robbed —no body gets a full meal. It is a more dangerous service to travel in a diligence from Madrid to Seville, than to perform the voyage of Columbus: if you are not robbed, you are starved, probably—and worried by vermin into the bargain. This comes of priesthood and despotism! Spain, under a good government, might at this moment supply all Europe with corn, and, in return for it, be supplied by every luxury under heaven at their own doors: instead of which the corn rots on the ground for want of a market; and the misgoverned people are too glad to get a dinner of peas rubbed with onions, washed down by the best white wine vinegar.

The Young American (a naval officer, of the name of Slidell,) is an amusing companion; and, as he made the best of his bad fare and poor company in Spain, so he turns both to good account in his book; and besides much entertainment, there is a good deal of instruction. The United States and Spain are the antipodes in every quality of a nation: and the fruit shows the nature of the tree; if the value of free institutions were dubious, the difference in the conduct of North America and the Peninsula would settle the question.

The Young American is a tolerable good sketcher; his pictures, are not highly-finished, but they are vivid: it is lithograph, not line. The following is the pith of a robber-scene in Valencia:—

"By the light of a lamp that blazed from the top of the diligence, I could discover that this part of the wood was skirted by olive trees; and that the mules, having come in contact with some obstacle to their progress, had been thrown into confusion, and stood huddled together as if afraid to move, gazing upon each other with pricked ears and frightened aspect. A single glance to the right hand gave a clue to the mystery. Just beside the fore-wheel of the diligence stood a man dressed in that wild garb of Valencia, which I had seen, for the first time, in Amposta. His red cap, which flaunted far down his back, was in front drawn cosely over his forehead; and his striped mantu, instead of being rolled round him, hung unembarassed from one shoulder; whilst his left leg was thrown forward in preparation, a musket was levelled in his hands, along the barrel of which his eye glanced fiercely upon the visage of his conductor. On the other side the scene was somewhat different. Pepe, being awake when the interruption took place, was at once sensible of its nature. He had abandoned the reins, and jumped from his seat to the road side, intending to escape among the trees. Unhappy youth, that he should not have accomplished his purpose! He was met by the muzzle of a musket when he had scarce touched the ground; and a third ruffian appearing at the the same moment from the treacherous concealment of the very trees towards which he was flying, he was effectually taken, and brought round into the road, when he was made to stretch himself upon his face, as already had been done with the conductor.

"I could now distinctly hear one of these robbers— for such they were—inquire, in Spanish, of the mayoral as to the number of passengers; if any men; whether there was any money in the diligence? and then, as a conclusion to the interrogatory, demanding *le balsa*, in a more angry tone. The poor fellow meekly obeyed: he raised himself high enough to draw a large leathern purse from an inner pocket, and, stretching his hand upward, to deliver it, said, '*Toma* usted caballero, pero no me quita usted la vita!'—'Take it, cavalier: but do not take away my life.'—The robber, however, was pitiless; bringing a stone from a large heap collected for the repair of the road, he fell-to beating the mayoral upon the head with it. The unhappy man sent forth the most piteous cries for *misericordia* and *piedad*. He might as well have asked pity of the stone that smote him, as of the wretch who wielded it. In his agony he invoked *Jesu Christo, Santiago apostol y Martir. La Virgin del Pilar*, and all those sacred names held in awful reverence by the people, and most likely to arrest the rage of his oppressor—all in vain: the murderer redoubled his blows; until, growing furious in the task, he laid his musket beside him, and worked with both hands upon his victim. The cries for pity, which blows had first created, blows at length quelled: they had gradually increased, with the suffering, to the most terible shrieks—then declined into low and inarticulate moans, until a deep-drawn and agonized gasp for breath, and an occassional convulsion, alone remained, to show that the vital principle had not yet departed!"—vol. i., p. 92.

Another robber stabbed the young driver, by repeated blows, in every part of his body as he lay in the dust. In this diligence were six stout students going to Valencia, the American naval officer, and a fine military-looking shopkeeper, and other individuals, who sat quietly in the vehicle. or laid upon their faces in the dust, while the driver and conductor were deliberately murdered by three robbers! Well may the American naval officer say it was the unhappiest moments of his life. He was again robbed in the south, but it was by a gentleman,—one Caruco—a kind of Turpin—who did it politely.

DEFENCE OF SINGLE LADIES.

We're ready—we're ready— to flirt with you all,
To walk on the pave, or dance at the ball;
But the Beaux are so vain of their own pretty faces,
How can they remember our "glances and graces"?
They talk of their books, how they range on the shelves
Dice, hunting, and Vestris, their dog, and themselves,
Mama sends a provoke, which they never refuse,
Civilians, and red-coats, we're plenty to choose,
The regiments too quickly are ordered away,
We patronise these for "the air distingue"—
Must our journey thro' life be dreary and lone,
If we leave not our parents, our friends, and our home?
Should a "dear fellow" ask? our hearts would misgive
At the vow "to obey him so long as we live"
Were the privilege mine, I would change but a letter,
For "so long as we like" is a change for the better.
We're ready—we're ready—when a beau's impolite,
And attacks "the fair sex" to stand up for our right

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